The Centre Reporter.

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CALLS A HALT

THE PRESIDENT VETOES A BILL FOR ROBBERY.

The River and Harbor Bill Returned.—Harrity Will Support the Ticket Nominated at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It is not denied by anybody that President Cleveland's veto of the River and Harbor bill was in line with Jeffersonian Democracy, nor that his veto message was an entirely truthful and conservative arraignment of that bill and of the anti-Democratic system upon which it is founded; yet many Democrats are helping to get a sufficient number of the members of the House and Senate back to Washington to pass the bill over the President's veto, and it is probable that they will succeed in doing so during the present week. In view of the fact that this bill could not pass over the President's veto without receiving a considerable number of Democratic votes, it behooves patriotic Democrats to carefully read President Cleveland's words: "To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests, and promote local or individual projects, their allowance cannot fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, and their attachment to our government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care." That some Democrats, both in and out of Congress, have been bitten with the "vicious paternalism" which lays aside an old party principle in the struggle to get a government appropriation is as true as it is regretable. Mr. Cleveland scored one in Congress when he said in the closing sentence of his veto message that "the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the U. S. amounting to $82,000,000 (exclusive of the $17,000,000 cash appropriated,) no less binding than its bonds for that sum." The unfortunate part of this matter is the large number of Democrats in Congress who admit that the President is right but yet are going to vote against him because the bill carries appropriations for their states or districts.

The statement of Chairman Harrity, of the National Democratic Committee, that he is going to the Chicago convention with the intention of supporting the ticket and platform adopted by that Convention, and that he thinks every delegate ought to enter the convention with the same intention, has been well received by Democrats in Congress, and as a rule Democrats, whether for or against silver, endorse Mr. Harrity's position, because it is the old, old Democratic principle of the rule of the majority. During Mr. Harrity's stay in Washington he was very emphatic in stating his belief that there would be no bolt at the Chicago Convention.

The man who tried to start a Presidential boom for Ex-Speaker Crisp overlooked quite an obstacle; Mr. Crisp was born at Sheffield, England. That Mr. Crisp is an American all the way through, and that his parents were Americans temporarily in England at the time of his birth, is all true, but all the same his being born there will prevent his name ever adorning a Presidential ticket, notwithstanding his having the ability to make a good President.

Secretary Carlisle lost no time in paying the sugar bounties in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, handed down last week. The sugar makers who will share in the $5,000,000 appropriated by Congress will get about 85 per cent. of their claim, and it is expected that the money will all be paid before the first of July.

President Cleveland several days ago sent for several members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations and laid before them the Cuban information which he declined to make public in response to a Senate resolution. He also took them into his confidence, to a certain extent, as to the policy which he intends maintaining towards Cuba until there shall be reason for a change, and if he didn't convert them to his way of thinking he at least convinced them that it was useless to bring the matter up in Congress again before adjournment.

Since the news of the result of the Kentucky contest was received it is the opinion of at least seven Democrats out of every ten in Congress, regardless of their personal preference, that the silver Democrats will have a majority in the Chicago convention and will be able to dictate the platform. The more conservative among them think, however, that the time-honored two-thirds rule will be continued and that it will be utilized as a toner down of extremes. In other words, that while the silver men will have a majority which will enable them to make any sort of platform they want, they will not have the two-thirds necessary to nominate candidates.

No adjournment resolution has been adopted but it is regarded as certain that adjournment will take place between this and the 10th of the month.

REDUCED RATES.

To Washington, D. C., via P. R. R., Account Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the Joint Agent at Washington prior to 6.00 p. m. July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under:—

From July 7 to 13 inclusive excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at $1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at $3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at $2.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold from Washington to Richmond and return at $4.00, to Petersburg and return at $5.00, to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) $6.00 (and going all rail and returning by boat) $5.55, to Fredericksburg and return $2.25. These tickets will all bear return limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portion of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion.

What Gossip Has Done.

An exchange says that gossip has made many a home a hell on earth gossip has parted husbands and wives gossip has blackened and sullied the character of many poor girls; gossip has parted lovers who would have been very happy if it had not been for gossip. One little misstep or one little discretion will cause gossip to arise with new strength and start on her mission. Her, did we say? We ought not to, for we have our male gossipers, and as a rule they are ten times more venomous than a female. A good, healthy man gossiper is about as mean and low and dangerous as the meanest thing on earth.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

This is a Whopper.

A snake story comes from Jersey Shore to the effect that George Grey, of that place, conductor on the Beech Creek railrood, while sitting alongside of his train, which was side tracked at Panther Run, a few days ago, was rapidly approached by a black reptile. After several attempts Grey killed the snake. It was over eight feet in length, was as thick as a man's arm, and its flat head was four inches in width.

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand, there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks and months. Keep this remedy in your house.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

A NEW BOOK.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Summer Excursion Route Book.

The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 1, publish its annual Summer Excursion Route Book. This work, which is compiled with the utmost care and exactness, is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different ways of reaching them, or combinations of routes are set out in detail. The book is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 215 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the Summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

A SWEEPING DECISION.

An Opinion Affecting all Boroughs in the State.

Judge Clayton, of Chester county, handed down an opinion that will have a sweeping effect on a number of boroughs in this and other counties of the state. The case decided is the one where the Council of the borough of Prospect Park and the Burgess were at swords' points on the matter of improvements. Council moved for a number of street improvements and ordinances were vetoed by the Burgess. His veto messages were not recorded on the minute of Council, a thing, Judge Clayton holds, is necessary under the law. Council passed a general ordinance providing that Council should have charge of the streets, and that it should not be necessary to have the signature of the Burgess to order for the payment of bills.

Judge Clayton holds that ordinance and resolutions for the improvement to streets must have the approval of the Burgess or be passed over his veto. The Court, therefore, ordered that a decree be issued announcing that the Prospect Park ordinance is null and void.

WITNESSED A COLLISION.

Twenty Thousand Persons Witness a Novel Exhibition in Columbus.

The 20,000 people who gathered at Buckeye Park, on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad, Saturday, have a well-defined idea of a railroad collision. Two forty ton locomotives, to each of which were attached three coal cars and a caboose, were run together at a speed of forty miles an hour.

The engine "W. H. Fisher," was started 3,600 feet south of the point of meeting and the "A. L. Streeter" 3,000 feet north. Both were started at the same minute, the engineers jumping after and opening the throttles. There was a terrible crash and a roar of escaping steam. They reared up in the air and the cars behind them were telescoped, but the cabooses were only partly wrecked. Both engines were a complete wreck. Kinetoscopic and and eidolscopic views of the collision were taken by New York experts.

A Very Good Move.

A meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Grangers in Bellefonte last week a committee was appointed to wait on the next session of the legislature and demand a more equal distribution of the public school appropriation. They will also ask that some law be passed to place country schools on more equal footing with city and borough schools and that in country districts the term may be arranged into five months in the winter and two in the summer.

Only Six.

There are at present confined in the Centre County jail six prisoners—all males. This is the smallest number since Sheriff J. P. Condo has been in charge. The largest number during his term of office was thirtr-two.

No Fishing.

Very little fishing is being done in these parts now. The low water and pretty nearly every one having something else to do than hammering the streams, is partly to blame for the lack of enthusiasm.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE PRIMARIES

HOW DEMOCRATS SHOULD VOTE INSTRUCTIONS.

Delegate Election to be Held Next Saturday, 6th.—Convention on the Tuesday Following at Bellefonte.

The primaries should be attended by every Democrat on Saturday, June 6. There is where you make your choice for good men count, in voting instructions. The offices to be instructed for are as follows:

Instruct for one candidate for Congress.

Instruct for two candidates for Assembly.

Instruct for one candidate for Sheriff.

Instruct for two candidates for Commissioners.

Instruct for one candidate for Treasurer.

Instruct for one candidate for Recorder.

Instruct for two candidates for Auditors.

In the list of candidates printed in the REPORTER and other papers, you will find the names of candidates, from which to make up your choice.

A VERY DEAD CORPSE.

Rev. Talmage says the Prohibition Party is of the Past.

A few Sundays ago, Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, of Pittsburg, in a sermon asserted that the Prohibition party was dead. Later he preached on "The Corpse of Prohibition." He said:

"Since I said the Prohibition party is so dead that there are not enough pall-bearers to bury the corpse, I have been deluged with excoriating letters, and not one of them gave me a good reason why I should not have made the statement. The writers just abused me. If the Prohibition party is not dead, where is it? I am not attacking the party. I am a Prohibitionist and will stand by the party whatever is done. Between 1888 and 1892 the popular vote in this country increased from 11,379,860 to 12,059,351, and in the same time the Prohibition vote increased only from 249,907 to 264,133, a very small percentage compared with the others. In other words, we could not make our own sons, who had attained their majorities, support the ticket. Take the other side. Between 1885 and 1895 the production of spirituous liquor increased from 76,000,000 gallons to 131,000,000 gallons. The saloon to-day has captured the American ballot box and there is not one candidate of either party who can come out flat-footed upon this question and antagonize the whiskey jug for fear the cork might explode and blow out his brains.

"The Prohibition party is dead because the Christian people will not recognize their opportunity. The people not in the party despise not our principles, but us who are Prohibitionists. To criticise people who try to show us where we are in error does us an infinite amount of harm. This world will never be converted by a lot of hair-brained, crack-skulled fanatics declaring that every saloonkeeper ought to be strung up and every bartender ought to have his throat cut. Too many of us are trying to run the church on too worldly a principle. We are more afraid of the devil than we are inspired by the love and protection of God.

"Law is of no account in itself unless the ballot box demands its enforcement. We call Maine the Prohibition State, yet I never saw more drunkenness than at Bar Harbor. A law amounts to nothing unless it is backed up by the people. You cannot growl men into the church and you cannot damn them into temperance reform. We must go upon a broader, kinder and more loving basis if we would speed the day for the triumph of the Prohibition party and the salvation of the world round and round.''

COL. J. L. SPANGLER'S nomination for congress seems certain. He will have Clearfield and Elk along with Centre, which assures his nomination, and the district being Democratic his election is sure. The Colonel will do some heavy work to bring about victory and roll up an old-time majority for the entire Democratic ticket. Jack is a good stump speaker and his voice will be proclaiming Democracy every day and night of the campaign, as in former years, when his voice and work proved valuable. Mr. Spangler will start out with the unanimous endorsement of this county, on Tuesday, and the compliment will find an echo all over the district. Forwards, march to victory.

LET every Democrat attend the primaries on Saturday, and cast his ballot for the best man before the people.

AARONSBURG.

Several Serious Accidents Occurred During the Past Week.

James Rupp in hauling stone from the mountain, unfortunately fell off the wagon and the wheel passed over him; the brake was drawn very hard so that the wheels did not go round and the wheel shoved him quite a distance before it slid over him. He is unable to walk and suffers much pain in his back.

While carrying spring harrow teeth in a bag on his horse, Elmer Limbert was thrown off and seriously hurt. He was coming down the hill from Wirts and the rattling in the bag excited the horse, and finding he could not control the animal he dropped the bag and the noise caused her to make a sudden spring throwing him off.

Warren Beaver came home from Bellefonte last Saturday afternoon, where he has been staying for the last few months.

Adam Maize is now one of the Aaronsburg merchants, having moved into and taken possession of M. M. Mussers store room. His family moved into Lige Curd's house. There is no reason why Adam should not succeed in business as he is both gentlemanly and obliging.

George Homan and son Harry on last Sunday afternoon started for a drive down the valley, but when they had gotten but a short distance from home the back strap broke and the rear part of the harness dropped on the horses heels and it started to run away, and in a moment the buggy was upset and George and Harry were lying on heap, but he held on to the lines; friends came to his assistance; the horse was unhitched, the buggy righted with the top all out of shape. Neither one was hurt.

REBERSBURG.

Personal Mention and Occurrences in the Town Down the Valley.

Hello! Hello!! What is the matter with this phone. Can't tell. Good Bye.

Edward Nearhood and family, from Centre Hall, and Mrs. Eve Steininger, of Glen Iron, were seen in our town a few days visiting friends.

Miss Sadie Erhart, who is at present staying at Lock Haven, has been here for two weeks visiting friends; she returned to Lock Haven on Monday.

Our town was crowded on Decoration day, and the parade was fine. In the evening the festival held by the ladies of the Reformed church was well patronized.

George Krumrine has been here to visit friends and relatives, and will return to Williamsport today, where he and his father have a grocery and meat stand.

Candidates have been quite numerous in our town the last ten days, and we might say right here, they are not afraid to talk either; there is not one McKinley among them.

A great number of teams are seen daily going through our town to Coburn, loaded with bark; the demand for bark must be good, we are told that C. C. Luse alone had employed fifty men to peel bark this season.

OAK HALL.

Our Associate Editor Furnishes Items of Interest.

Mrs. Joseph Stone has just returned from Port Matilda, where she was called to see her sick sister.

Decoration was very largely attended at Boalsburg. Nearly everybody went from this place.

Alonza Rupp's horses got loose on Saturday evening at Boalsburg and ran away, breaking the carriage and smashing some other rigs.

Fred Kurtz, of Centre Hall, candidate for Treasurer, was in our town on Saturday looking up some of his good Democratic friends. Democrats don't forget to go to the primary and give Mr. Kurtz a lift.

Miss Bessie Gramley, of State College, was home on Sunday on a visit.

Ira Rishel and family, of Boalsburg, were visitors with his brothers, William and Jasper Rishel on Sunday.

Mr. Davis of Philipsburg, was a visitor at Anthony Knoff's over Sunday.

Misses Emma and Lizzie Williams, of Boalsburg, were visiting at William Sellers on Sunday.

There were quite a number of our people and of Boalsburg, attended Rev. Weaver's meeting on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ida Knoff left on Monday for Pittsburg.

W. M. Cronister of Worth township, was in our town on Monday to look after his good friends.

There was quite an excitement on Tuesday evening along the railroad by a tame bear passing.

Calvin Harper, of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday chatting with his Democratic friends.

Two young ladies from Woodward, were visiting at the home of J. H. Williams this week.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thorp were visiting friends at Penn Hall over Sunday.

Messrs. James Markle and David Breon were visiting at Spring Mills on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garbrich, of Nittany valley, and Stephen Transue, of Lamar, were the pleasant callers of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zeigler, of this place over Sunday.

Quite a number of our people attended the Ministerial Convention at Lemont last week.

Candidates are becoming almost too numerous. The dust hardly curling off ones tracks before another hoves in sight.

Decoration services were well attended at this place last Saturday. The speakers were Rev. Goodling and Prof. Krise, of Centre Hall.

The stone crusher for Harris township arrived here on Thursday and was unloaded on Monday of this week. Now look out for good roads.

Quite a number of our people attended the festival at Boalsburg on Saturday evening and were caught in the rain.

James Musser, from Pine Grove, was seen in our town on Monday evening.

George Fielding visited at Centre Hall over Sunday.

REVIVAL AT BELLEFONTE

Services Being Held in an Immense Movable Tabernacle.

The greatest revival that has taken place in Central Pennsylvania for years has been going on at Bellefonte, for the last week or so and reached its climax on Sunday, when nearly 4,000 people were in attendance.

The project started last winter, when Evangelist Weaver held such crowded meetings and converted so many people, to build a movable tabernacle, has been carried out. The frame is of wood, lightly constructed but strong, the work all being bolted together so that it can be easily taken apart and the whole covered with canvas. The structure covers about 10,000 feet of ground and will accommodate about 4,000 people. The money to build this gospel structure was raised in Bellefonte, Shamokin and St. Louis principally. The services are led by Leonard Weaver who was converted while a boy and at 21 gave himself up to evangelistic work.

On Sunday special trains were run to Bellefonte to accommodate those who desired to attend the revival and the tabernacle was crowded to its utmost. Thirty-five converts were added to the list that day. The community for miles around is excited and sessions are held in the tabernacle several times a day.

SUSPENDED THE PASTOR.

Charges of Four Girls in His Flock Were Sustained.

The Ecclesiastical Court, trying the the case against Rev. J. S. Kerlin, pastor of the South Williamsport Methodist church, who is charged by four girl members of his congregation with immoral conduct, Saturday found that the evidence sustained the charges. Rev. Kerlin has been suspended, pending further trial at the Central Conference. The accusations made by the girls were highly sensational. One of the young ladies testified that upon one occasion, when she visited the parsonage, Rev. Kerlin locked the door of the room, embraced her fondly and became far too familiar. Another girl said that the preacher advised her to get married in order to improve her complexion. Still another testified that Rev. Kerlin offered to pay her way to the Christian Endeavor convention at Huntingdon; then they would meet at Altoona and "see the sights." Rev. Kerlin's friends contend that he is a victim of unfortunate circumstances and that he will ultimately be able to prove his innocence.

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The presbytery of Huntingdon foots up for the year closing with April 1st, as follows: 62 minsters, 76 churches, 306 elders, 95 deacons, added on examination 778; on certificate 326; total membership 11,308; adults baptised 207, infants 349; Sabbath schools membership 11,102; contributed to home missions $4980, foreign missions $7524, education $701. Sabbath school work $1031, church erection $1604, relief fund $950, freedman $840, Presbyterian missions $1059, aid for colleges $465, anniversary reunion fund $4348, general assembly assessment $1007, American bible society $40 congregational purpose $85,242, miscellaneous objects $2374. Richard F. Wilson, stated clerk.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Thos. O. Williams of Cambria Co. Susanna Williams, of Worth twp.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Clover for the Dairy---A Wet Soil---The Butter Drier---Commercial Melon Growing Under Irrigation.

PRUNING QUINCE TREES.

Part of the lack of success in growing the quince is owing to the lack of pruning which this tree receives. Very often its pruning is entirely neglected. The tree is much more certain to be productive if trained to a single stem and its weaker shoots are cut out every spring where they grow too close together. A well-pruned quince tree, with its mass of pink and white blossoms, is a beautiful sight in spring, and when covered with golden fruit in fall is still more beautiful.—American Cultivator.

STARTING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Select the strongest soil to be found on the premises, rich in old loam, and make it richer by adding well-rotted cow manure, the strength of which has not been wasted by exposure. It might be possible to make the soil too rich; many things are possible which are not probable. At any rate, follow the rule for sweetening currant pies: "Put in all your conscience will allow, then shut your eyes and add another handful." Thoroughly mix and make mellow. When the soil is warm, and on a damp day, if possible, take the plants, which if secured from a florist are probably thrifty single shoots, and set some three inches below surface and sixteen inches apart, spreading out the fibrous roots and pressing firmly in place. Water and shade for a few days, and they will begin a rampant growth refreshing to see, while you gaze aghast at your roses, which have quietly departed, or mourn the absolute repose of your bedded plants.—New England Homestead.

CLOVER FOR THE DAIRY.

Clover should be grown by all dairymen, and fed either as a soiling crop, pasture, hay, or silage, it reduces by so much the cost of purchased proteins in the form of bran, oil meal, etc. One of the great features of the clover plant is its power of gathering nitrogen from unseen sources, and not only supplying its own needs, but leaving behind a great per centage of nitrogen in the soil to benefit the succeeding crop. Clover is of great manurial value to the dairy farmers, for aside from its great feeding power fully 80 per cent. of its original nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are left in the excrement of the animal. If watertight gutters and absorbents are employed, this will be saved to go back upon the soil; there to be added to a large per centage of the same elements found in the roots and mulch left in and on the ground after the clover is removed as hay. All sorts of legumes are being tried as a substitute for clover, but in each and every case they prove to be only helps to bridge over an accident or a drouth, or afford a quick soiling crop. As the dairyman looks for a better and cheaper food for his stock he cannot neglect clover, but in every way should grow more of it both in acreage and amount per acre.—Colman's Rural World.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

It will sustain life and produce some growth in shoats. It will not make them fat, but it will keep them in condition to make good use of a little extra feed. One acre of good alfalfa, with a dividing fence in the middle, so that as soon as one part is eaten down the pigs may be changed to the other, will support twenty pigs from the middle of May till the first of October, or a little later, providing the land is properly irrigated and the work is done systematically. Counting upon alfalfa to furnish the sustenance ration, the addition of grain will produce good, heavy porkers, which will return a good profit, providing the price in November is four cents or upward. Alfalfa is also of great value in wintering brood sows. If the leaves which drop off in the mows, and which are unfit for horse feed, be saved and mixed with bran or slops, they will be eaten greedily with good results, making a valuable saving of other feeds.—American Agriculturist.

A WET SOIL.

A wet soil is one that contains more water than a merely moist or humid soil. Appearance will practically determine the amount of water any soil contains. A soil subcharged with water is readily discernible from one void of water. So also will the intervening degrees be known by observation and experience. Increasing shades of darkness accompany the changes from dry to saturated. A dry soil has a dry appearance and a wet soil has a wet appearance.

The soil's conduct under physical force is also a guide. The pressure of the foot scarcely disturbs the surface particles of a dry soil. The same pressure slightly displaces vertically downward the surface particles of a merely moist soil. With a wet soil there is a displacement laterally of both surface and sub-particles. There is a spewing up about the foot, and the soil itself mires. Usually a wet soil is tenacious and always heavy.

The effect of plowing soil wet is decidedly injurious. Early rains will diminish the injury. Without these the soil will become hard, lifeless and void of moisture. Good soils habitually broken and tilled will lose their vitality and become unproductive. Soils broken merely moist and afterwards thoroughly tilled even gain in moisture, and crops thereon thrive during continued drouths. If soils be broken and tilled wet and drouth follow, crops thereon will perish for want of moisture to set free fertility. Besides the soil will suffer a permanent physical injury.—Progressive Farmer.

THE BUTTER DRIER.

A new invention now threatens to supplant the butter-worker—the butter-drier, which rids the granules of water without rolling or bruising them. In a recent issue of a London paper, Professor Sheldon goes on record quite stoutly against the practice of working butter, and commends warmly the work of the Bradford drier and molder. In the use of this invention the butter is churned as usual, washed in the granular state, and then "brined." After remaining in the brine half an hour, the granular butter is ladled out and put in muslin lined tin molds of any desirable size—for pounds, half-pounds or other weight packages. The filled molds are then placed around the inner periphery of a wheel that is revolving at high speed, and the centrifugal motion drives out the water in the form of spray and also packs the butter in the mold without injury to the grain, so that in two minutes' time the dried and molded butter is ready for the wrapper or package. The butter is perfectly granular, and breaks freely on slight pressure, being somewhat crumbly and on that account possessing—so it is claimed—an aroma and flavor that cannot be retained under the crushing of the rollers of the butter-worker.—American Farmer.

COMMERCIAL MELON GROWING UNDER IRRIGATION.

The watermelon delights in a light sandy soil, while its companion, the cantaloupe, succeeds best on clay loam, or at least a heavier soil than the former, says Frank Crowley, of Colorado. Both do best on the new land, and as this is about all exhausted that is under irrigation in this section some plan of renewal must be adopted. We are having very good success by allowing the land to produce a good crop of corn every other year, but it seems the best results will be obtained by plowing under alfalfa sod and growing about two crops of melons in succession on the same land.

The ground for melons should be irrigated during the winter or early spring, so that when plowed and harrowed in April it will hold moisture long enough to bring up the plants, seeds of which should be planted about the first of May, or after the soil has become warm enough to hasten germination. The furrows for irrigation are made before planting, and should be run in the direction the water will run most readily, the tools generally used being either a single shovel or six-inch diamond plow. For watermelons these furrows should be about nine or ten feet apart, and the hills about eight feet in the row. Cantaloupes need less room, and six by four feet will do very well.

The planting is usually done with a hoe; a hole about two inches deep is drawn out, into which five or six seed are scattered when the seed is replaced and firmed a little with the back of the hoe. When this is accomplished the top of the hill should be on a level with the land, and the seeds about on a level with the edge of the water when it comes slowly down the furrow in irrigating during the summer. Then the plants when they come up should be near enough the brink of the furrow to get their roots thoroughly saturated, but never be flooded. The ground between the rows should be kept free of weeds and well cultivated, while the hoe should be brought into frequent use around the hill, and when the plants get large enough to judge of their vitality they should be thinned to about two or three of the strongest, standing two or three inches apart in the hill.

HOW TO KILL ELM BEETLES.

Professor John B. Smith, the entomologist of the New Jersey State Experiment Station, connected with Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., has devoted a great deal of time to the subject of elm beetles and how to exterminate them. The ravages of these insects have caused widespread regret in various parts of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, particularly New Haven, over the destruction of hundreds of noble elm trees, and Professor Smith was particularly busy last season explaining his experiments and advising precautions against the insects.

He has found that the pests are vulnerable to stomach poisons, and he makes his exterminator on the following formula: One pound of Paris green or London purple, mixed with 150 gallons of water; add a sufficient quantity of stone or shell lime, a pound for each pound of the poison; in order to give better adhesive qualities, add two quarts of glucose, or thick molasses, to every 100 gallons of mixture; when the water and lime have come to the boiling point, put in the poisons. This formula will have no bad effect upon the trees, for the soluble arsenic is neutralized by the lime. Another exterminator prepared by the professor is: Lead acetate, 11 ounces; sodium arsenite, 4 ounces, in 100 gallons of water; add adhesives to the mixtures as before; thoroughly stir and apply.

The cheapness of these preventives and exterminators is remarkable. A hundred gallons of the first formula, which will thorough spray four large elm trees, cost about fifteen cents. Arsentite of soda in the second mixture may be obtained at about eight cents a pound and the acetate of lead at fourteen cents a pound.

One of Professor Smith's contemporaries has recommended an emulsion of kerosene as a remedy. This he declares ineffective because non-poisonous.—Scientific American.

THE FOE JACKSON FEARED.

How It Was Vanquished by a Captain Who Was a Total Abstainer.

"About daylight of the day before the second battle of Manassas," said a Confederate officer at a recent reunion of the blue and the gray, "I was ordered to report to General T. J. Jackson, with a detail of 100 men for special orders. I went at once to headquarters and presented the orders I had received. General Jackson came out, and, beckoning me to follow him, rode some fifty yards from his staff and then turned to me and halted.

"Captain, do you ever use liquor?" he asked.

"No, sir," I replied.

"A smile lit up his rugged face as he said: 'I sent for a special detail of 100 men under command of an officer who never used spirituous liquors. Are you that man?'

"Yes, sir," I said, "I was detailed on that account."

"Well, then," he continued, "I have an order to give upon the execution of which depends the success of the present movement and the result of the battle soon to be fought."

"If to keep sober is all that is needed, General, you may depend upon me."

"No," he answered, "that is not all; but unless you can resist temptation to drink you cannot carry out my orders. Do you see that warehouse over there?" pointing to a large building a little way off. "Take your command up to that depot, have the barrels of bread rolled out and sent down to the railroad track, so that my men can get it as they pass, and then take your picked men into the building and spill all the liquor there; don't spare a drop, nor let any man taste it under any circumstances. This order I expect you to execute at any cost."

"He turned and was about to ride back to his staff, when I called hastily:

"One moment, General! Suppose an officer of superior rank should order me under arrest, and then gain possession of the warehouse?'

"Coming up close to me and looking me through and through, as it seemed to me, he said, with a look of solemnity that I shall never forget:

"'Until I relieve you in person you are exempt from arrest except upon my written order. I fear that liquor more than Pope's army,' he added as he rode rapidly away.

"I took my men down to the warehouse which had become so important, and threw a guard around it, placing five men at each entrance, with orders neither to allow any one to enter, nor to enter themselves.

"The next thing was to roll out the bread, which we did. Just as we were finishing that task I was called to one of the entrances to find a general officer with his staff demanding that the guards should either allow him to enter or bring him out some liquor. Of course I refused to comply with the command, upon which he ordered his adjutant to place me under arrest.

"I told him I was there by General Jackson's personal order, and was especially exempt from arrest. He ordered his staff to dismount and enter the warehouse, and I gave my men the order to level their guns and make ready.

"This made the General halt, in spite of his thirst, and hold a consultation with his officers. They concluded to try persuasion, since they could not get what they wanted by force. But they found that method of no more avail than the other. They demanded to know my name and what command I belonged to, and threatened to report me for disobedience.

"I should never have yielded, and whether they would have pushed things to an extremity in their raging desire for the liquor, I do not know; but just at that moment General A. P. Hill came galloping up with his staff and naturally wanted to know what was the trouble. I explained the situation, which the quick-witted General took in at once, and ordered the thirsty squad off.

"'Have you orders to burn the building?' he asked.

"'No,' I answered, 'I have not.'

"Without a word he rode away, and within an hour there came an order from General Jackson to fire the warehouse, and when it was well destroyed to report to him.

"I carried out the order to the letter; not a man got a drink that day, and for that time the foe that Stonewall Jackson most dreaded was vanquished."

Facts About Shoes.

The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel, with a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin. The Persian footgear is a raised shoe, and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep. The Muscovite shoe is hand-woven, on a wooden frame, and but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of silk cordage and wooden cloth. The Siamese shoe has the form of an ancient canoe, with a gondola bow and an open toe. The sole is made of wood and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors, with gold and silver. The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by passing a band across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with threads of different colors.

TRAINING NAVAL CADETS.

THEY GO TO SEA ON THE REVENUE BARK CHASE.

She Is to Spend the Summer on the Baltic. Work and Play of the Cadets While on a Cruise.

Somewhat similar to the English method of training midshipmen is that by which Uncle Sam educates his officers for the revenue service. In each case says the Detroit Free Press, the effort is to teach by practical work. The English youths are spread throughout the British navy. The revenue cutter cadets are taught on board the bark Chase, a sailing vessel.

The Shase, while being fitted in Baltimore for a trip to the Mediterranean, was visited by the writer a few days ago. She is rather small, but being painted white, looks the prettier for it. Her length is 150 feet, breadth 26 feet, depth 20 feet. But each cadet has plenty of space for his goods. The English middy, on the contrary, practically "lives in his chest." Few ships have a pleasanter steerage than the Chase. The panellings of quartered oak, with the blue and white of the ceiling, give the room a most cheerful air. The cadets' rooms are in white, with ceilings covered by canvas painted a dainty blue.

At present there are twenty- four cadets on the Chase, though the ten that compose the senior class will soon receive their commissions as third lieutenants, and be replaced by new cadets. The Chase has quarters for but twenty-four cadets. They live in the twelve rooms that line the neat little steerage.

But first we must visit the genial Captain Hamlet in his cabin. The commanding officer's quarters consist of a reception room, dining room, office, two staterooms and bath room. They are finished in cherry, the ceiling being of a lighter color. Plenty of easy sofas and a number of plants made the writer quite forget that ships have a habit of rolling at sea. The ship's library, well supplied with books, technical and instructive, as well as the dispensary are between the cabin and wardroom. How so small a ship contains so large a wardrobe puzzles the writer. Beside the office of the executive officer there are five state rooms to the wardroom. The wardroom proper is finished in cherry, the whole effect being cheerful and light.

Occupying the body of the ship, the steerage extends from wardroom to fo'castle. One descends the companionway to find himself in the center of a room lighted by skylights over two long tables, and flanked on either side by six state rooms. At the after end of the steerage is an ornamental mantle over a fireplace in which no fire is ever lighted. Against the forward bulkhead is a piano in quartered oak to match the finishings. Several cadets have assured me that the piano is easily worth a million dollars, if its value be measured by the pleasure it has given.

Cozy is the best word to describe the rooms. All are alike, each accommodating two cadets. The cadets have each a bunk, a luxury by the way, that some of the junior officers of the navy that sleep in hammocks might appreciate. Every bit of space, over the bunks, under them, the ends of the rooms, the corners, all is utilized and turned into ingenious lockers and drawers and clothes closets.

The steerage is for two years the home of each class of cadets. Here they sleep, eat, work and play. Over these long tables they recite their lessons. From the half-darkened steerage, with its one swinging lantern, they creep out unwillingly to stand their night watches at sea. And into the same steerage they tumble noisily after a good time ashore or a hop in some foreign port. Here, too, they scribble for commissions during the dreaded final "oceans" that end the course on the Chase.

Forward of the steerage is the fo'castle in which live the petty officers and seamen, thirty-three in number. Below this are the chain lockers and continuing aft, come main hold, water tanks, store rooms and sail rooms.

For main battery the Chase has four Hotchkiss three-inch breech-loading rifled guns of the old pattern. The secondary battery consists of one 3-pounder rapid fire Driggs-Schroeder; on the top gallant forecastle and aft are two one-pounders of the same make. The cadets are drilled quite regularly at these guns. Also during pleasant weather at sea and in port, the junior cadets are taught the setting up drill and infantry manual.

Being constantly exercised in the duties of a sailor during the first year, and having charge of the deck at intervals during the second year, the cadets acquire a practical knowledge of seamanship that is not to be had by any other method of instruction. At sea, all the cadets are on watch in the day from 8 to 8, and they stand quarter watches at night. The old saw, "practice makes perfect," is well illustrated by the proficiency shown in seamanship.

The severity of the entrance examinations, which require arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, geometry, history, grammar, physics, chemistry, geography, literature, general information and either French, German or Spanish, insures candidates who may at once be taught those branches required to equip them as officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. The course includes gunnery, seamanship, navigation, signals, revenue law and international law. In port recitations are held five days of the week, study period lasting seven hours per day.

The Chase has just returned from a trip to the Bermudas. After a few needful repairs she will sail for the Baltic where summer is to be spent. Later a cruise in the Mediterranean will be taken. The winter will probably be spent in the Mediterranean, as the present expectation is to be gone a year.

Sympathy Among Birds.

Once upon a time when Olive Thorne Miller and Florence Merriam, two writers on bird life, were taking notes in Lewis county, New York, the found a widowed redstart and her baby in the wood lot. Like all babies, the little redstart was constantly teasing for something to eat, and, like most mothers, the redstart was just wearying herself into the grave trying to supply the demand. Then came the kindly hand of a good-hearted and wholly unselfish neighbor to help her. A jolly bachelor of a chestnut sided warbler heard the bay cry and saw the weariness of the overworked mother, and he fluttered his wing at the thought that here was a chance to be courteous to one of the other sex, without any one being able to say that he had an ulterior purpose in the kindly attentions he might give her.

Gathering a goodly worm, the bachelor carried it to the baby. At first the poor widow didn't know about that. She might be without her natural protector, but no meddling stranger need think her unable to take care of herself and little one; and she made some pretty harsh remarks to the chestnut-sided warbler. But he, good fellow, did not mind that. He would have taken the baby in his arms and walked up and down to soothe it, had that been the fashion with baby birds; but, as it was, he kept on bringing worms and other things until even pert little Mrs. Redstart was calmed into a peaceful state of mind and, the baby being satisfied, was able to smooth out her much rumpled skirts and attend to the gloss of her beautifully-contrasted breast and arms. It was a most charming little episode in bird society.—The Chautauquan.

A Dog Detective.

Danger, the dog detective of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroad companies and the terror of tramps and evil-doers, is no more.

Danger was the comrade of Special Watchman Leopold Nagoski of the Nickel Plate Railroad, whose shanty stands in the midst of the Lake Shore tracks at Seventeenth street. The dog and his master were crossing the Santa Fe tracks early yesterday morning when a cat ventured in Danger's path. The dog chased the cat and did not notice an approaching passenger train. He was run over and killed, and every watchman about the railroad yards in the vicinity is in mourning. Danger's master buried him last night near the shanty, with a coupling pin and link to mark his grave.

Danger's entry into the railroad watchman business occurred about three years ago. Watchman Nagoski rescued him from a crowd of wicked boys who had tied a tin can to his tail and chased him on the tracks at Eighteenth street. The old watchman took the can off the dog's tail, invited the brute into the shanty, and ever since the dog has been Nagoski's faithful servant and companion.

It is said that Danger was worth a dozen men in ferreting out the tramps and thieves who infest the railroad yards at night, and since Watchman Nagoski found the dog there has not been a car seal broken in the Nickel Plate or Lake Shore yards. Danger lived on the fat of the land, and was the pet of all the dining car chefs about the yards.

"Danger was not a pretty beast, but he was a wise one," said a crossing man this morning. "He knew more than a great many men do, and he will be badly missed."—Chicago News.

Tons of Honey in a Rock.

On Elk Mountain, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a few miles from the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railroad, there is an extraordinary lot of wild honey. The hive is located in a rift, which penetrates the rocks probably to a depth of 100 feet. The orifice is thirty feet long and seventeen feet wide. The rift was discovered to be the abiding place of a huge swarm of bees, which flies in a close column, one foot in diameter.

Many persons have tried to get to the honey stored by the bees, but were invariably driven back. One man, three years ago, nearly lost his life in the attempt. Others have built a scaffold, 125 feet high, in the hope of reaching a place whence they vainly tried to run a tube into the hoard of sweets and extract a little. Within four years the bees have added probably not less than fifteen feet of honey to their treasure. It is thought that there are several tons of honey in the rock.

A man named Duncan, who lives in a cabin, not far from the spot, each summer obtains from the rock, by the sun's heat, more than enough for his family. All through that region, the second highest point in Pennsylvania, wild honey is found in cracks of rocks.—New York Press.

Negative Sort of Animal.

Double-headed, double-tailed, four-horned and six-legged calves have been exhibited throughout the world, but Adelbert Bivins, who lives near Roscoe, N. Y., owns a calf without eyes or a tail, and the sex of which cannot be determined, or which is sexless. The calf is now over a week old, apparently happy and thriving. The freak has been seen and examined by a multitude of persons in its short existence.—New York Press.

Spain has a population of about 20,000,000 people.

An Aerial Cable Ferry.

Preparations are under way at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the construction of a stupendous novelty in the way of a steel rope suspension ferry. It is intended to carry passengers from Sedamsville, a suburb of Cincinnati, directly over the river to Lagoon Park, on the Kentucky side. The startling feature of the scheme is that the transport cars are to be lifted 120 feet in the air and then swung across the river by the overhead pulleys. A similar scheme is in successful use for transporting earth and rock in the Chicago drainage canal, but has never been attempted for passenger traffic. Two steel towers, each 152 feet high and fifty feet square at the base, are to be erected, one on each bank, 1,700 feet apart. The towers are to be connected with four patent steel carrying cables of fifty tons tensile strength. Beneath each tower there is to be a waiting room, and at the side of each tower will be a landing, to which the car descends. The hoisting and propelling machinery is located in the towers. The cables will leave the towers 150 feet from the ground and have a sag at the center of from sixty to ninety feet, according to the load suspended from them. The cars will weigh ten tons empty, and will carry fifty people. When the car is loaded it will be hoisted vertically from the landing, until, by a series of automatic clutches, it is suspended to the pulleys on the four carrying cables. It will then be propelled across to the opposite tower at the rate of 1,200 feet per minute. At the opposite end it will be lowered to the landing for disembarkation. The plans have been sent to the Secretary of War for his inspection, as his permission is required for the erection of any structure crossing a navigable stream.

Czar and Peasant.

A man who was present at the coronation of the late Czar of Russia, says in the New York Courrier des Etats-Unis that he has kept like a never-to-be-forgotten vision the memory of the ecstasy of the crowd prostrated at the threshold of the church where the holy mystery was taking place.

"I recall," he adds, "a certain little old woman, whose extrordinary fevor drew tears to our eyes. Over her dirty dress she carried a ragged bag, which contained, doubtless, a piece of black bread. She was evidently from some distant province, and had been walking for a month or more, living on alms, sleeping in a stable with the cattle, impelled by a mysterious force. Perhaps she was fulfilling a vow; perhaps her poor disordered brain pictured Moscow as a place of felicity, a paradise, where the unhappy would be cured of their sorrows. Squatted in the mud, her hands clasping a shepherd's staff, she was gazing fixedly before her. Her wrinkled face of waxlike color was transfigured with enthusiasm. Her lips murmured a prayer, but her eyes were gazing into heaven. There was in this eye a superhuman expression, sad and sere at the same time. This woman was dead to all thought, to all sentiment of real life; she existed as in a dream. Touched with pity, I approached her and slipped a ruble into her hand. Without a glance at him who bestowed this fortune, the old woman evidently believed that a miracle had been accomplished, tears ran down her cheeks, and she extended her arms toward the Father, toward the Czar, to whom she attributed this benefit."

A Timeless Village.

On my return from Belchen, said a recent traveler in Alsace, I looked upon the beautiful villages of the Leven valley, and being a tourist who likes to poke his nose into everything, I turned by chance into the church at Kirchberg. On coming out I took out my watch to regulate it by the clock in the church tower. But there was no clock to be seen. Hence I went into the village inn and there asked the time. But mine host could not oblige me.

"You see," he said, "we have no use for clocks. Mornings we go by the smoke arising from the chimney at the parsonage upon the hill. The parsonage people are very regular. We dine when dinner is ready. At 4 p. m. the whistle of the train coming from Massmunster tells us that the time has come for another meal, and at night we know that it is time to go to bed when it is dark. On Sunday we go to church when the bell rings. Our parson is a very easy-going man; he does not mind beginning half an hour sooner or later."

Paris a Great Fortress.

The German Chancellor, Caprivi, in a speech said that "Paris is the largest and most formidable fortress the world has ever seen—a stronghold with fifty-six forts and an outer line of fortifications of nearly 100 miles." The wall of Paris is built around the inhabited portion of the city, inclosing all the monuments and business houses. It is surrounded by a broad ditch. The original plans provided for a second wall some thousand paces beyond this one, but instead there is a circle of forts from one to two miles away from the inner wall. Nearly 2,000 cannon are used to fortify these forts. The first-class forts number about thirty. They are polygons in shape, strongly bastioned and bomb-proof, with bricked up ditches, covered ways and outworks.

A Foe to Pneumatic Tires.

Australian cyclists have a great deal of trouble with little, sharp-pointed seeds of a weed, which, when dried by the sun, become hardened and easily puncture the tires. These seeds fall point upward, and make cycling almost impossible at certain seasons of the year.

Out-Door Sports.

The hardy, strong, athletic man, after months of out-door life and sports, feels all the better, although he may have suffered as many do, from serious sprains and bruises. If sports were stopped on that account, we would have no more of the great baseball games, sports of field and turf, of oar and gun, of rod and racquet, but all sportsmen and athletes take sprains and bruises as an accompaniament with composure, because they know how easy and certain it is to use St. Jacobs Oil and get rid of permanently the worst forms of any such accidents. There may be some, indeed, many, not quite up to date in being prepared for the season's enjoyment, and such should undoubtedly have a supply of this great remedy for pain.

Most troubles will run when we look them squarely in the face.

Is it *probable* that what a million women say after daily trial is a mistake? *They* say they *know* by test that Dobbins' Electric is *most economical*, purest and best. They have had 31 years to try it. *You* give it *one trial.*

It is hard to find a poorer man than the rich man who never gives.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

When sin runs to hide, it forgets that it cannot cover up its tracks.

X-Rays

Of test and trial prove Hood's Sarsaparilla to be unequalled for purifying the blood because

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

To Their Advantage.

Mutual service is a system which is carried to perfection in the Indian villages. No money is used in exchange for services. The barber attends to the carpenter in return for repairs of ploughs and other wooden instruments. The washerman washes the clothes of the physician who attends to him in sickness, and so forth. The problem of insufficient income is met in the only possible way—by limitation of wants. The Hindoo has no furniture—not even a hand-basin. He washes in the river, and the sun dries him. He has neither chairs, beds, nor tables. He uses the floor as a complete substitute; or, if he is dainty, he allows himself the luxury of a three-half-penny mat. Except for cooking-pots and grain and a few water-jars, his house is as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

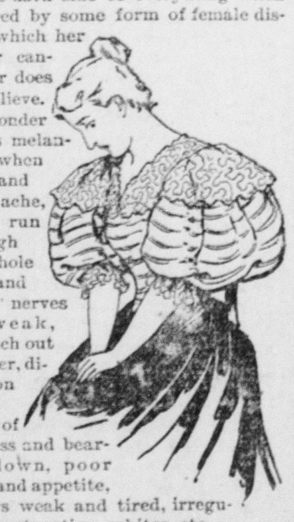
There is no need for a lot of men going around preaching temperance; whisky preaches its own temperance lecture.

MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

AFRAID SOMETHING DREADFUL IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

How a Little Baby Girl Rolled the Clouds Away.

Of course a woman will naturally see the dark side of everything when tortured by some form of female disease, which her doctor cannot or does not relieve. No wonder she is melancholy when head and back ache, pains run through the whole body and loins, nerves are weak, stomach out of order, digestion poor, sense of fullness and bearing-down, poor sleep and appetite, always weak and tired, irregular menstruation, whites, etc.



She probably is not so fortunate as to know that all female ailments are indicated by these never failing symptoms, and are controlled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; all female weaknesses quickly disappear by its use. It has been the thinking woman's safeguard for twenty years, and all druggists sell large quantities of it because it can be relied upon.

Still another woman speaks:

"I wish you would publish my name with your testimonials. I want every one to know that your Vegetable Compound has made me well and strong. I sing its praises all the time. When I was first married I was very weak and had female troubles badly; Oh, I was so weary, sick and melancholy, but the Vegetable Compound built me up, and now I have a dear baby girl, and I am so happy. No home is complete without a dear little baby and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to roll the clouds away."—MRS. GEO. CLAUS, 35 Danforth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

If you accept a substitute, you must not fuss because its not as good as genuine HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED to handle high-grade bicycles. Big discounts; exclusive territory. Wheel shipped anywhere for examination. Catalogue and particulars of Bicycle Headquarters Co., Baltimore.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Causes of Failures in Life."

TEXT: "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss him out of his place."—Job xxvii., 23.

This allusion seems to be dramatic. The Bible more than once makes such allusions. Paul says: "We are made a theatre or spectacle to angels and to men." It is evident from the text that some of the habits of theatregoers were known in Job's time, because he describes an actor hissed off the stage. The impersonator comes on the boards and, either through a lack of study of the part he is to take or inaptness or other incapacity, the audience is offended and expresses its disapprobation and disgust by hissing. "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss him out of his place."

My text suggests that each one of us is put on the stage of this world to take some part. What hardship and suffering and discipline great actors have undergone year after year that they might be perfected in their parts you have often read. But we, put on the stage of this life to represent charity and faith and humility and helpfulness—what little preparation we have made, although we have three galleries of spectators, earth and heaven and hell! Have we not been more attentive to the part taken by others than to the part taken by ourselves, and, while we needed to be looking at home and concentrating on our own duty, we have been criticising the other performers, and saying, "that was too high," or "too low," or "too feeble," or "too extravagant," or "too tame," or "too demonstrative," while we ourselves were making a dead failure and preparing to be ignominiously hissed off the stage? Each one is assigned a place, no supernumeraries hanging around the drama of life to take this or that or the other part, as they may be called upon. No one can take our place. We can take no other place. Neither can we put off our character; no change of apparel can make us any one else than that which we eternally are.

Many make a failure of their part in the drama of life through dissipation. They have enough intellectual equipment and good address and geniality unbounded. But they have a wine closet that contains all the forces for their social and business and moral overthrow. So far back as the year 959, King Edgar of England made a law that the drinking cups should have pins fastened at a certain point in the side, so that the indulger might be reminded to stop before he got to the bottom. But there are no pins projecting from the sides of the modern wine cup or beer mug, and the first point at which millions stop is at the gravity bottom of their own grave. Dr. Sax, of France, has discovered something which all drinkers ought to know. He has found out that alcohol in every shape, whether of wine or brandy or beer, contains parasitic life called bacillus potumanim. By a powerful microscope these living things are discovered, and when you take strong drink you take them into the stomach and then into your blood, and getting into the crimson canals of life, they go into every tissue of your body, and your entire organism is taken possession of by these noxious infinitesimals. When in delirium tremens, a man sees every form of reptilian life, it seems it is only these parasites of the brain in exaggerated size. It is not a hallucination that the victim is suffering from. He only sees in the room what is actually crawling and rioting in his own brain. Every time you take strong drink you swallow these maggots, and every time the imbiber of alcohol in any shape feels vertigo or rheumatism or nausea it is only the jubilee of these maggots. Efforts are being made for the discovery of some germicide that can kill the parasites of alcoholism, but the only thing that will ever extirpate them is abstinence from alcohol and teetotal abstinence, to which I would before God swear all these young men and old.

America is a fruitful country, and we raise large crops of wheat and corn and oats, but the largest crop we raise in this country is the crop of drunkards. With sickle made out of the sharp edges of the broken glass of bottle and demijohn they are cut down, and there are whole swathes of them, whole windrows of these, and it takes all the hospitals and penitentiaries and graveyards and cemeteries to hold this harvest of hell. Some of you are going down under this evil, and the never dying worm of alcoholism has wound around you one of its coils, and by next New Year's Day it will have another coil around you, and it will after awhile put a coil around your tongue, and a coil around your brain, and a coil around your lung, and a coil around your foot, and a coil around your heart, and some day this never dying worm will, with one spring, tighten all the coils at once, and in the last twist of that awful convolution you will cry out, "Oh, my God!" and be gone. The greatest of dramatists in the tragedy of "The Tempest" sends staggering across the stage Stephano, the drunken butler; but across the stage of human life strong drink sends kingly and queenly and princely natures staggering forward against the footlights of conspicuity and then staggering back into failure till the world is impatient for their disappearance, and human and diabolic voices join in hissing them off the stage.

Others fail in the drama of life through demonstrated selfishness. They make all the rivers empty into their sea, all the roads of emolument end at their door, and they gather all the plumes of honor for their brow. They help no one, encourage no one, rescue no one. "How big a pile of money can I get?" and "How much of the world can I absorb?" are the chief questions. They feel about the common people as the Turks felt toward the Asapi, or common soldiers, considering them of no use except to fill up the ditches with their dead bodies while the other troops walked over them to take the fort. After awhile this prince of worldly success is sick. The only interest society has in his illness is the effect that his possible decease may have on the money markets. After awhile he dies. Great newspaper capitals announce now he started with nothing and ended with everything. Although for sake of appearance some people put handkerchiefs to the eye, there is not one genuine tear shed. The heirs sit up all night when he lies in state, discussing what the old fellow has probably done with his money. It takes all the livery stables within two miles to furnish funeral equipages, and all the mourning stores are kept busy in selling weeds of grief. The stone cutters send in proposals for a monument. The minister at the obsequies reads of the resurrection, which makes the hearers fear that if the unscrupulous financier does come up in the general rising he will try to get a "corner" on tombstones and graveyard fences. All good men are glad that the moral nuisance has been removed. The Wall street speculators are glad because there is more room for themselves. The heirs are glad because they get possession of the long delayed inheritance. Dropping every feather of all his plumes, every certificate of all his stock, every bond of all his investments, every dollar of all his fortune, he departs, and all the rolling of "Dead March" in "Saul," and all the pageantry of his interment, and all the exquiteness of sarcophagus, and all the extravagance of epitaphology, cannot hide the fact that my text has come again to tremendous fulfillment, "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss him out of his place."

You see the clapping come before the hiss. The world cheers before it damns. So it is said the deadly asp tickles before its stings. Going up, is he? Hurrah! Stand back and let his galloping horses dash by, a whirlwind of plated harness and tinkling headgear and arched neck. Drink deep of his madeira and cognac. Boast of how well you know him. All hats off as he passes. Bask for days and years in the sunlight of his prosperity. Going down, is he? Pretend to be nearsighted so that you cannot see him as he walks past. When men ask you if you know him, halt and hesitate as though you were trying to call up a dim memory and say, "Well, y-e-s, yes, I believe I once did know him, but have not seen him for a long while." Cross a different ferry from the one where you used to meet him lest he ask for financial help. When you started life, he spoke a good word for you at the bank. Talk down his credit now that his fortunes are collapsing. He put his name on two of your notes. Tell him that you have changed your mind about such things, and that you never indorse. After awhile his matters come to a dead halt, and an assignment or suspension or sheriff's sale takes place. You say: "He ought to have stopped sooner. Just as I expected. He made too big a splash in the world. Glad the balloon has burst. Ha, ha!" Applause when he went up, sibilant derision when he came down. "Men shall clap their hands at him and hiss him out of his place." So, high up amid the crags, the eagle flutters dust into the eyes of the roebuck, which then, with eyes blinded, goes tumbling over the precipice, the great antlers crashing on the rocks.

Now, compare some of these goings out of life with the departure of men and women who in the drama of life take the part that God assigned them and then went away honored of men and applauded of the Lord Almighty. It is about fifty years ago that in a comparatively small apartment of the city a newly married pair set up a home. The first guest invited to that residence was the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Bible given the bride on the day of her espousal was the guide of that household. Days of sunshine were followed by days of shadow. Did you ever know a home that for fifty years had no vicissitude? The young woman who left her father's house for her young husband's home started out with a parental benediction and good advice she will never forget. Her mother said to her the day before the marriage, "Now, my child, you are going away from us. Of course, as long as your father and I live you will feel that you can come to us at any time. But your home will be elsewhere. From long experience I find it is best to serve God. It is very bright with you now, my child, and you may think you can get along without religion, but the day will come when you will want God, and my advice is, establish a family altar, and, if need be, conduct the worship yourself." The counsel was taken, and that young wife consecrated every room in the house to God.

Years passed on and there were in that home hilarities, but they were good and healthful, and sorrows, but they were comforted. Marriages as bright as orange blossoms could make them, and burrials in which all hearts were riven. They have a family lot in the cemetery, but all the place is illuminated with stories of resurrection and reunion. The children of the household that lived have grown up, and they are all Christians, the father and mother leading the way and the children following. What care the mother took of wardrobe and education, character and manners! How hard she sometimes worked! When the head of the household was unfortunate in business, she sewed until her fingers were numb and bleeding at the tips. And what close calculation of economies, and what ingenuity in refitting the garments of the elder children for the younger, and only God kept account of that mother's sideaches and headaches and heartaches and the tremulous prayers by the side of the sick child's cradle and by the couch of this one fully grown. The neighbors often noticed how tired she looked, and old acquaintances hardly knew her in the street. But without complaint she waited and toiled and endured and accomplished all these years. The children are out in the world—an honor to themselves and their parents. After awhile the mother's last sickness comes. Children and grandchildren, summoned from afar, come so fly into the room one by one, for she is too weak to see more than one at a time. She runs her dying fingers lovingly through their hair and tells them not to cry, and that she is going now, but they will meet again in a little while in a better world, and then kisses them goodby and says to each, "God bless and keep you, my dear child." The day of the obsequies comes, and the officiating clergyman tells the story of wifely and motherly endurance, and many hearts on earth and in heaven echo the sentiment, and as she is carried off the stage of this mortal life there are cries of "Faithful unto death," "She hath done what she could," while overpowering all the voices of earth and heaven is the plaudit of the God who watched her from first to last, saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

But what became of the father of that household? He started as a young man in business and had a small income, and having got a little ahead sickness in the family swept it all away. He went through all the business panics of forty years, met many losses, and suffered many betrayals, but kept right on trusting in God, whether business was good or poor, setting his children a good example, and giving them the best of counsel, and never a prayer did he offer for all those years but they were mentioned in it. He is old now and realizes it cannot be long before he must quit all these scenes. But he is going to leave his children an inheritance of prayer and Christian principles which all the defalcations of earth can never touch, and as he goes out of the world the church of God blesses him and the poor ring his doorbell to see if he is any better, and his grave is surrounded by a multitude who went on foot and stood there before the procession of carriages came up, and some say, "There will be no one to take his place," and others say, "Who will pity me now?" and others remark, "He shall be held in everlasting remembrance." And as the drama of his life closes, all the vociferation and bravos and encores that ever shook the amphitheaters of earthly spectacle were tame and feeble compared with the long, loud thunders of approval that shall break from the cloud of witnesses in the piled up gallery of the heavens. Choose ye between the life that shall close by being hissed off the stage and the life that shall close amid acclamations supernal and archangelic.

Oh, man and woman on the stage of life many of you in the first act of the drama, and others in the second, and some of you in the third, and a few in the fourth, and here and there one in the fifth, but all of you between entrance and exit, I quote to you as the peroration of this sermon the most suggestive passage that Shakespeare ever wrote, although you never heard it recited. The author has often been claimed as infidel and atheistic, so the quotation shall be not only religiously helpful to ourselves, but grandly vindicatory of the great dramatist. I quote from his last will and testament:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, gentleman, in perfect health and memory (God be praised), do make this my last will and testament, in manner and form following: First, I commend my soul into the hands of God, my Creator, hoping and assuredly believing through the only merits of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting."

Wyoming for Free Silver.

The Wyoming Democratic Convention held at Laramie adopted without discussion a platform of but one plank, as follows: "Whereas, the paramount issue before the American people is the currency question; therefore be it resolved, that we, the Democracy of Wyoming, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for action or approval of any other Government." No choice of candidates for the Presidential nomination was expressed by the convention.

Justice Snodgrass Not Guilty.

The jury in the case tried at Chattanooga of the State vs. Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, David J. Snodgrass, charged with shooting John C. Beasley, returned a verdict of not guilty.

AN ELECTRICAL WEED KILLER.

Designed for Use on Southern Railways Where Weeds Grow Densely.

Weeds often grow so high along the railroad tracks in the South that they interfere with the running of trains. The roadbeds of many of the smaller lines are not covered with cinders or stones and the weeds grows as high beside the tracks as they do in the open fields. This often makes it necessary for the crop of weeds to be mowed every summer.

One of the single-track lines down on the Delaware Peninsula ceases running trains for two weeks every summer while the employees mow a passage for the trains.

An electrical weed-killer, which will destroy weeds by the wholesale is about to be introduced on some of those lines. The new invention will run at express train speed and cut down every bit of vegetation on or near the tracks. Weeding has always been considered very hard work, but with the aid of the electrical weeder a man has only to touch a button and the weeds vanish.

The plan of the railroad weeder is simple. An ordinary flat car is equipped with metal brushes which extend out over each side of the car. Their height is regulated so that they will brush the top of the weeds as the car moves along. A dynamo on the car, run while the train is in motion, is connected with the metallic brushes, which receive the full force of the current. The circuit is then grounded through the wheels to the track.

When the current is turned on it passes through the metal brushes through the weeds to the ground, thus completing the circuit. The current is so powerful that the weeds, which serve as a conductor, are instantly shrivelled up. It is necessary to wet the weeds in order to make them good electrical conductors, so the mowers wait until after a rain.

The electrical weeder does its work more cleanly and more thoroughly than any mowing machine, for the weeds are literally burned up. When they are cut off they soon sprout up again, but after they have been touched by the electric current they are destroyed down to the ends of their roots.—New York World.

Making Pianos of Paper.

All manner of articles in place of wood have been used in the manufacture of pianos. Perhaps the most successful of all these is paper, of which many pianos of exquisite tone and appearance have been made. The Duke of Devonshire has one of the finest specimens of the paper piano, this being of French make, and decorated most ornately with pictures by well-known French artists. The Duke gave $2500 for this, mainly no doubt, on account of the ornamentation.

I suppose, says a London correspondent, you know that pianos for very hot and very cold climates—all instruments for export, in fact, have to be specially made, and in this direction all manner of experiments have been tried. Among others, a sort of cellulose, one factor in which is actually common molasses, from which sugar is made, is employed, and a composition made from the chemical treatment of gutta-percha, and leather pulp has been tried. Ivory pianos are by no means uncommon, and the Dowager Countess of Dudley has a magnificent carved specimen. Pianos of ivory are, I might say, made every year in numbers, but chiefly for Indian princes and rich Spanish-Americans. Many pianos of solid silver have been made—indeed, one was only lately completed by a London firm for the Nizam of Hyderabad—and piano cases have at various times been made of bronze, a species of aluminum, glass, porcelain, and, in combination, mother-of-pearl.—Music.

Intelligence of Animals.

Dogs and cats, suffering from disordered stomach, eat certain grasses, which have the effect of purging and vomiting. The dog also eats fat with avidity when in need of purgation, but abstains from it in his normal conditions. The horse will eat fat for the same purpose, and earth, coal dust, etc., when suffering from worms. Cattle seek certain herbs when ill—medicinal herbs, such as they would not eat when well. Horses and other animals, when suffering from chronic rheumatism, expose themselves to the sun. Dogs and other animals seek water in which to bathe their wounded limbs.

M. Delaunay, a French writer, has recorded many instances of instinctive therapeutics among lower animals when suffering from fever, infection, wounds, etc. He relates the case of a dog that, on being stung by a viper, held the part in running water for days until it finally recovered. He instances also the case of a dog that was badly injured by being run over by a carriage, and that remained lying in a brook during three weeks. The animal recovered. A terrier was severely wounded in his right eye. It secluded itself from the light and heat and ate a light, abstemious diet. The wounded eye was treated with spittle applied by itself by means of its paw, which it licked on its upper surface and then applied to the wound. This it did repeatedly until the wound healed.

Pawnbroking in Germany.

In Germany, pawnbroking is conducted by the State, by the parish, or by private persons under State supervision. During the year 1893, the sum of $1,200,000 was loaned on about 220,000 pledges.

The young Khedive of Egypt is said to be an excellent amateur musician.

A GLOOMY JOURNEY THAT LASTED TWO YEARS.

A Turn in the Lane at Last Brings Health and Gladness---An Interesting Narrative With a Happy Ending.

From the Gazette, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

The *Gazette* recently called attention in these columns to the case of Herbert Spencer, in this village, and his release from suffering after long bondage. Interested in all things pertaining to the betterment of the moral and physical welfare of our community, we had no sooner given to the readers of this paper one article for their perusal and thought when we sought information regarding more such. Our south side druggists, Gardner & Davis, reported that Mr. Frank Williams, of Warner, N. Y., a flourishing hamlet four miles south of this village, had been greatly benefited by the use of that widely-known and highly-regarded medicinal preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To fully set forth the facts concerning the case at Warner, we drove to that village one pleasant July evening. Mr. Williams was not at his pleasant little home in the suburbs of the village on our arrival, but we found him just entering the store of George Burr, in the center of the town, near the N. Y. C. tracks. Mr. Williams is a tall, pleasant looking man, six feet and one-half inch in height, with a face which at once impresses you with a belief in his candor and honesty. In response to our inquiry as to whether he had ever used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and his willingness to publish abroad his opinion of this medicine, Mr. Williams said:

"I am glad of the opportunity to let my friends and the public generally know of the results of my taking this widely-advertised remedy. I want people to know there is an escape from the evils of some diseases, at least, and that there is reliability and virtue in *one* of the many advertised remedies now before the people."

We stepped over to a show case nearby where we could write with ease and Mr. Williams continued:

"I have resided in Warner and vicinity for twenty-one years. Am forty-six years of age, and by occupation a carpenter and general utility man, finding employment nearly, if not quite all of the time. In January, 1891, I was attacked with a severe nervous trouble, which greatly weakened me and continued to grow gradually worse, with pains everywhere, sometimes in my fingers, again in my toes, but mostly in the heart region. For a year and a half I was unable to do a full day's work. For over three years I tried the skill of the physicians and grew worse under their care. Also tried some well-known proprietary medicines, and while, perhaps relieved for a time, yet the nervous twitching continued, and for two years I felt that there was no help for me. One day I read in a newspaper a testimonial from a man whose case seemed to resemble mine, and he claimed to have been cured by a medicine advertised under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before I forget it, I desire to say that there was no shaky trouble in my hands, only a quivering of the muscles, sometimes showing in my face. I resolved to try these pills and first purchased a box at the drug store of Gardner & Davis, in Baldwinsville. I felt so much better at once that I continued their use until I had taken eighteen boxes, when I felt entirely well again, and have never had a return of the disease, excepting after a period of severe, hard labor, when I feel a bit of the old nervous twitching, but no pain, and when these come on, which is very seldom, I take a few pills and I am all right again. I might also add that my daughter was troubled with palpitation of the heart, and used two boxes, which gave her instant relief. Regarding my present condition I am able to work every day, and my neighbors attribute my cure to something akin to the miraculous."

Mr. Williams was more than willing to make affidavit of the truth of his statements, and we drove to the residence of Justice of the Peace Charles T. Fowler, where the following acknowledgment was recorded:

FRANK S. WILLIAMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July, 1895.

CHARLES T. FOWLER,
Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The best memory is the one that knows how to forget judiciously.

No man likes to hear his wife talk of what she will do after he is dead.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist has'n't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

It is hard to please people who never know what they want.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

The right cross for us is the first one we come to.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Overcoming a difficulty changes it into a blessing.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is impossible to live any higher than we look.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '95.

A temptation resisted is a lion slain.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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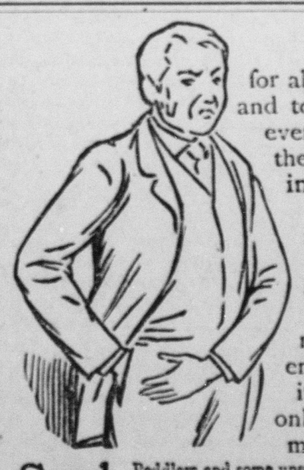

Who pays for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash? Whoever it is, he or she ought to insist that the washing shall be done with Pearline, and with Pearline only. Then that ruinous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with.

It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear. It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. Pearline saves not only hard work, but hard-earned money.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 423 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, sebject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L Neff, of Boggs township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Bottorf, of College Township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Zion, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that William H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that James Schofield, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Foster, of College township, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

REGISTER.

ED. CENTRE HALL REPORTER,

Dear Sir;—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and C. O. C., subject to Democratic Rules.

Respectfully,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.j

AN ENDORSEMENT.

To the Democratic voters of Centre Co:

Upon the solicitation of many citizens of Centre county, Mr. Isaac S. Frain, of Marion township, has finally consented to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. We take pleasure in endorsing his action, because we know him to be eminently qualified for the many complex and trying duties which the position involves To the taxpayer this is the most important office and deserves our careful deliberations. We have confidence in his integrity, and his ability; and from his many years experience as a farmer and active worker in various interests that tend to promote the welfare of the farmer, we firmly believe he would be a valuable man for the position, where intelligent, conservative counsel is so much needed. Further, if he should become the choice of the party, we believe his name would bring strength to the ticket.

For these reasons we take this opportunity to endorse his candidacy and solicit from others the kindly consideration it deserves.

H. T. Mc DOWELL.
J. J. HOY.
JOHN L. SHAFFER.
HENRY WHITELEATHER.
JOHN S. HOY.
All of Marion twp.

OUR CONFUSING MONEY TERMS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A Norristown correspondent asks the *Times* to explain "what the following terms mean, as they are the subject of discussion and the legal or practical meaning is disputed—viz.: bimetallism, gold standard, free coinage and 16 to 1."

Surprising as it may appear, in view of the very general discussion of these money terms alike in public journals, in political addresses and in the general disputations which prevail among the people in their leisure hours, their precise meaning is very widely misunderstood and variously interpreted, and a concise explanation of them may seem appropriate.

Bimettallism is the use of the two chief precious metals, silver and gold, as a double standard currency. The gold dollar and the silver dollar are made legal tender by the government, and thus, by the action of the government, made of equal value regardless of the variance in the intrinsic value of the coin. Our gold dollar has never varied in value for the reason that it has been the standard of value, not only here but throughout all nations of the world, and a gold coin is stamped by every government that creates it with its actual value. There is, therefore, no variation in the value of a gold coin in any country of the world.

Our silver dollar is intrinsically worth to-day about 35 cents, but it is made worth 100 cents by the fiat of the government, and the law requires that the government shall maintain the equal value of the two coins, so that the government is practically compelled to redeem the cheap silver dollar in gold whenever it is demanded.

This government has maintained bimetallism, or the double standard of gold and silver, since it was founded. In 1792, when the United States Mint was authorized, gold coin precisely the same value as our coin of today was authorized, and silver dollars were authorized on the basis of 15 to 1; that is 15 ounces of silver were required to make the same number of dollars coined from one ounce of gold.

Both were made legal tender, and their value was at that time about equal. Silver slightly declined in value and the gold dollar was intrinsically worth more than the silver dollar, although both were legal tender; but the cheaper money was forced into circulation; the more valuable dollar was withdrawn, and in 1806 President Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar because it had driven gold entirely out of our circulation.

In 1834 another effort was made to make a more equitable double standard, and the coinage of silver dollars was authorized on the basis of 16 to 1; that is 16 ounces of silver to coin as many dollars as would be coined from one ounce of gold. Soon thereafter the silver dollar became more valuable than the gold dollar by reason of the increased price of silver, and the silver dollar was retired from circulation, as it could be purchased by silver manufacturers in coin cheaper than it could be purchased in bullion. That was the second effort of the government to reestablish bimetallism or a double standard that could maintain itself.

The silver dollar was practically unknown in our circulating medium from a period soon after the act of 1834 until 1873, when 16 ounces of silver continued to be worth more than one ounce of gold. Had silver dollars been provided for at 15 to 1 by the act 1873, they would not have circulated, because more valuable than a gold dollar. As the silver dollar had not been in circulation for nearly forty years, it was dropped from our list of authorized coins in the act of 1873 with the next to universal consent of Congress and the country. Indeed it had actually been dropped from the coinage laws twenty years earlier.

Soon after 1873 the immense production of silver greatly reduced its commercial value, and then the silver producers of the country demanded the return to silver coinage on the basis of 16 to 1, as 16 ounces of silver were then not equal to one ounce of gold, and the silver producers would profit by the sale of their product to the government.

In 1878 the policy of the silverites prevailed, and silver dollars were coined in large sums until we aggregated some $500,000,000, which today are worth less than $300,000,000 in fact, and the silver coin and bullion owned by the government is now worth nearly $100,000,000 less than the government paid for it.

We are maintaining bimetallism and the double standard today by the government stamping its fiat of 100 cents of value upon a 53 cent dollar, and the government practically pays the difference in gold.

The gold standard of money is a policy that requires all other money than gold to be redeemed in gold, and therefore equivalent to gold in value. The United States maintains the gold standard, and redeems its 53 cent silver dollars practically in gold when demanded, and redeems all its paper of every shade and kind in gold, and pays all its bonds and other obligations in gold when required.

In Mexico, China, Japan, India, and some smaller governments, they have the silver standard, and the silver dollars of those countries, although containing from 4 to 6 grains of silver more than the American dollar, circulate in their own countries and in all other countries at a value of about 55 cents. The free silver standard countries circulate their legal tender silver at its intrinsic value.

Free coinage, as defined by a bill now pending in the United States Senate in shape of an amendment to the House tariff or revenue bill, means simply this—that the man who produces or owns 53 dollars' worth of silver bullion may deliver it to any United States Mint for free coinage, and receive therefor 100 legal tender dollars. In other words, the government by free coinage would be compelled to buy all the silver produced at nearly double its market value, by issuing in payment of the same legal tender dollars worth intrinsically but 53 cents, but which the government must make good for 100 cents in gold.

The 16 to 1 basis means simply this—that 16 ounces of silver shall produce in our coinage the same number of dollars that one ounce of gold will produce. If the metals were coined according to their intrinsic value, it would now require over 30 ounces of silver to produce the same number of dollars coined from one ounce of gold.

Such, in brief, is the explanation of the legal and practical meaning of the four money terms referred to by our correspondent.

SPRING MILLS.

A Breezy Budget of News From the Busy Burg.

C. C. Bartges, of Spring Mills, has just received a new press and the necessary tools to engrave and print music.

C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, representing the Independent Oil Company, of Warren, Pa., was in our village last week.

On Decoration day Rev. Eisenberg delivered the address at the cemetery at Spring Mills, Rev. Faus in Georges valley, and Rev. Rearick at Farmers Mills.

Commercial agents continue to report business quiet in all directions. They say there is too much politics; storekeepers would rather discuss politics than buy goods.

Col. J. L. Spangler was in our village on Saturday last, in company with Prothonotary W. F. Smith and Wm. Runkle, evidently they had a political maneuvre in view.

The Citizens Spring Mills band held festival and musical entertainment here on Saturday evening last; the band realized a very fair sum, notwithstanding the showery evening.

P. P. Long, the enterprising merchant of Potters Mills, made us a visit on Monday last. Mr. Long reports business very fair, and remarked that the wheat crop of Georges valley had been turned down.

The hay crop down this way will be almost a total failure; potatoes look well; corn is all right, there is plenty of time for that, and apples promise a large crop; of course the wheat will amount to nothing.

We had another base ball contest here on Saturday last, between the junior clubs of Spring Mills and Rebersburg, but this time our juniors were compelled to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths; the score stood 8 to 10 in favor of Brush valley.

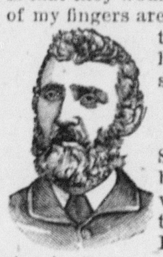
Frog shooting along our creek has become quite a pastime, but they are not very plentiful just now. When our band first went under instructions they made the night so hideous that the noise and confusion drove nearly all the frogs out of the creek and they never returned, of course the sport is now confined to shooting the few that remained at the time of the general exodus.

J. S. Carson, of Spring township, Democratic candidate for the nomination for sheriff, was in our village last week, so was A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon, Democratic candidate for the nomination for Assembly, Daniel Heckmen, of Benner, was here again last week—any screws loose? A. R. Alexander, of Penn, Democratic aspirant for Recorder also made us a flying visit last week, so did Prof. Meyers, of Harris, Democratic candidate for the nomination for commissioner; all these gentlemen are paying a last call, and putting the finishing touches on their "fences" to keep them up 'til after the convention adjourns.

If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion

Private Sale

The undersigned has three fine colts which she will offer at private sale at a bargain; one 2 years old, one three years old, and one 4 years old. The 3 year-old and 4-year old colts are broken to work and driving; also one good two-horse wagon.

may28-3t MRS. N. BENNER.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF POTTER TOWNSHIP School District for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools	440
Average daily attendance	294
Amount of tax levied for school purposes,	$2584 59
Average salary males	30 61
Average salary females	30 41

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Money Received.

Received from State appropriation	$2070 82
From collector, including taxes all kinds	2525 91
From loans	955 75
From Centre Hall school board	40 00
Total receipts	$5572 48

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Money Paid Out.

For purchasing grounds	$107 35
For teachers' wages	2752 05
For rent and repairs	396 85
For fuel and contingencies	394 85
Fees of collectors. $73 80: Treasurer	56 63
Salary of secretary	50 00
For printing and auditors' fees	6 00
For debs and interest paid	1578 41
For school books	220 94
For supplies	134 13
For all other purposes & sundry exp'nes	77 48
Total money paid out	$5719 69

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	$450 00
Amount due treasurer	147 21
Total debt of district	1097 71

B. H. ARNEY,
C. S. FORTNEY,
Auditors.

The above accoudt has been duly audited by the auditors of this district, and certified by them to be correct. J. R. BIBLE,
W. M. GROVE, Secretary. President.

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C For the whole family C
C Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in C
C Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC C
C CURE CONSTIPATION C
C NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN 25c C
C 10c NEVER WEAKEN. C
C Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free. C
C Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE (NO-TO BAC)

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - - PA.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; — These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

HERE IS THE PLACE

To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER
READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Centre Hall.

5 % PER MONTH OR 60 % PER YEAR

Guaranteed to All Investors on Investments both Large and Small WHEN MADE WITH

The New York Investment Co.

BROKERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS GRAIN AND COTTON,

40 and 42 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

P. S.—People who desire to have a steady and sure income on a small or large investment, send for our explanitory circular, mailed free.

WANTED—A RELIABLE LADY OR GENtleman to distribute samples and make a house-to-house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet Soaps and pure Flavoring Extracts. $40 to $75 a month easily made. Address CROFTS & REED, Chicago, Ill. apr30-4t

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 17, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.32 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane, Tyrone, and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.27 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 35		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.10, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p m	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
			Atlantic City			
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a m	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 08 p. m. Sunday. §10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and Westbound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART.
General Superintendent.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Boys or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders will give Satisfaction.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

ARRIVING DAILY.....

New Spring and Summer goods arriving daily at our store, in big consignments. You will want the latest in Dress Goods, and Trimmings. We have what you want, and all at cash prices. Come in.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wion, of Spring township, visited at Harry Swabb's over Sunday.

——Misses Grace Smith and Mame Kreamer spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Boalsburg.

——Prof. P. H. Meyer, Harris township's candidate for Commissioner, was in town Monday.

——Candidate for Commissioner, W. H. Fry, of Ferguson township, was in the vicinity on Tuesday.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, visited her Mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street, over Sunday.

——Wagner Geiss, mercantile appraiser, was to Bellefonte Monday holding appeals in the commissioner's office.

——'Squire W. M. Grove, of near Centre Hill, attended the meeting of the township school board in town on Monday.

——Clem S. Fortney, one of Potter township's auditors, was in town Monday auditing the accounts of their school board.

——Peter Hoffer is showing signs of improvement from his attack of typhoid fever. His friends hope for a speedy recovery.

——Mr. John Homan and wife, of Pine Grove Mills, were the guests of Mrs. Homan's brothers, Frank and Robert Foreman, over Sunday.

——W. C. Heinle and family, and L. A. Schaeffer and wife, of Bellefonte, attended the Decoration services at Centre Hall on Saturday evening.

——W. W. Boob and Jared Mowery left on Monday morning on a several days trip to Mechanicsburg, Lancaster, and other towns of equal note.

——Constable John Dunlap, of Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall Monday, on his way through the valley on political work. He's a Democrat of course.

——W. H. Williams, candidate for Commissioner, and W. M. Cronister, a hustler after the Sheriffship, both of Worth township, were in town Tuesday on the last rounds.

——Simon Paul Dinges, of Williamsport, rode up from that place to Centre Hall by bike on Saturday, arriving here about four o'clock in the evening. He left again Tuesday.

——Mrs. John K. Ray, of Tyrone, was the guest of the family of John Dauberman several days this week. Mrs. Ray's maiden name was Cadwalader, and resided at Potters Mills.

——Miss Blanche Houseman and Miss Emma Swartz, two of Tusseyville's bright and interesting young ladies, called at the REPORTER office last Saturday. They were spending the day with friends in Centre Hall.

——Col. J. L. Spangler, John Noll, County Chairman N. B. Spangler, William Runkle, Esq., all of Bellefonte, and C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, were in town last Saturday evening. Col. Spangler delivered an address at Millheim at the Memorial services.

——David Runkle arrived last week and has been spending several days among his many friends here and in the community. He now resides at Knoxville, a boro adjacent to Pittsburg, and is in the employ of a land improvement company. Mr. Runkle is looking heartier than ever, aside from a limp caused by a recent accident, and has a good and lucrative position.

It May do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

REDUCED RATES,

To Democratic National Convention at Chicago via P. R. R.

For the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 3, 4, 5, and 6 excursion tickets to Chicago and return at a single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be good for return passage until July 12, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time-tables apply to nearest ticket agents.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing in Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

A New Swindle.

Farmers look out for the man who wants to sell you the "right" to get more butter out of milk than the cow puts in it. Take the right to get out all there is in it, but pay no royalty for doing it. There are several such swindlers traveling through this and adjoining states, and one of them may happen around this way. Give them the grand bounce promptly on sight.

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SCROFULA CURED

E. C. Caswell of Brockport, N. Y., says: "I was terribly afflicted with scrofula, and had lost all hope of being cured. A friend advised me to take

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Which I did with great benefit, and I recommend it to others." It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

CAN YOU....

....WILL YOU

See your neighbor pocket from $3.00 to $5.00 actual saving by patronizing our great Clothing Sale, and not take advantage of this, an opportunity you nre not likely to have again in a life time.

IT WILL PAY YOU BIG TO COME TO SEE US.

We are busy because we sell you better goods for less money than others.

We Want Your Trade,

We Need It,

We Must Have It.

And if the saving of a day's to a week's wages is an object, you will be sure to come to us.

Don't miss this great sale, but see us at once, and, like your neighbor, pocket, from $3.00 to $5.00 saving that a suit purchased from us actually means.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

LYON & CO.'S LIST OF SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

You will wonder how we can sell you these goods at these very low prices—no matter that the manufacturer needed money badly and we had to buy them in very large quantities. You can get as large or small a quanitty as you want at prices that astonish you because the price is so low and the quality so good. In Dry Goods you can buy good Calicos at 3½c. per yd.; the best at 4c. Better yard-wide Muslin at 4c. a yard than ever before. Better ⅞ yard wide Muslin at 3½c. per yard than ever before. Beautiful Challies, Lawns and Dress Ginghams at 4c. per yard. The latest designs in Linen Effects—Fine Lawns Jaconets and Dimities, from 4c. a yard to the finest. Table Linens, 2 yds. wide, 15c. per yard; better qualities proportionately as low. Good Toweling for 3½c. per yard.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.

Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.

Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.

The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.

These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.

Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.

Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.

We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.

Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.

Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.

Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.

You never saw such a handsome line—we have the largest variety of Summer Dress Goods, Percals, Ducks, Crepons, Satines, Batistes, Persian Lawns, Persian Dimities, etc. Dress Ginghams from 5c a yard up.

We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.

Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

N. B. SPECIAL.—We have closed out a line of Ladies' very fine Capes in Silk, Velvet, French Broadcloth and Cobart Cloth, that cost the manufacturer from $6 to $10, which we shall run at $3.75.

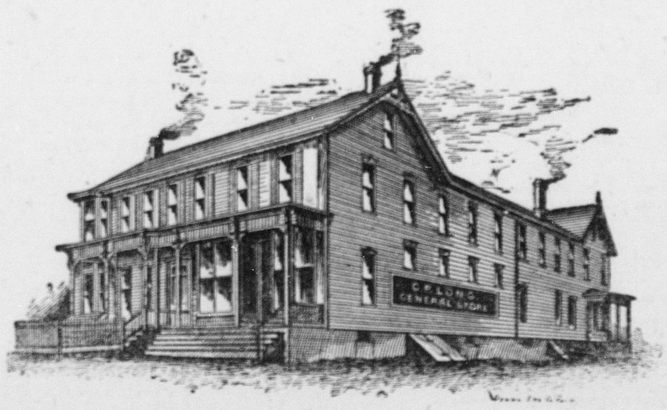
ANOTHER SPECIAL.—A fine line of Summer Pants for men that cost the manufacturer from $2 to $3 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98.

LACE CURTAINS.—Fifty different styles to select from, 48c a pair up.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—For Taxes for 1894 and 1895. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the boro of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 8th, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TWP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Names.	Cents
100		Hale J M	5 49
50		Hutchinson Boyd	2 48
193		Johnson Thomas	8 70
350		Johnson James	23 65
121		Johnson Eleanor	7 86
50		Lingle J J	3 58
50		Lingle J J	3 58
150		Purdue John	61
130		Smith John	42
50		Smith John Jr	1 22
		BOGGS TWP.	
201	120	Aston George	8 32
150		Chancellor Wm	12 37
300		Davis Nathaniel	19 48
150		Davis Sampson	12 37
19		Forbes Samuel	1 78
383	163	Frazier Walbro	15 80
431	137	Godfrey Martha	18 12
46		Lingle J	3 90
181		Lucas J M & S Packer	9 50
80		Miles John	8 21
150		Miles Evan	12 37
350		Miles Evan	15 63
146		Packer & Lucas	6 02
50		Packer & Lucas	2 98
346		Price John	17 24
129	120	Rowland James	5 34
85		Shaw Robert	9 38
421	89	Scott John	18 81
250		Scott Samuel	10 31
180	90	Wister Wm	8 25
150		Wister Wm	6 85
		BURNSIDE TWP.	
433	163	Bell Alexander	16 94
433	163	Boyer John	14 31
140	22	Cox Paul	4 62
½ of 133	163	Hall Charles	7 29
½ of 133	173	Hall Charles	2 58
433	163	Hunter Alex	14 31
433	163	Hamilton Thomas	14 31
70		Harris Samuel	1 19
400		Long J Z	13 20
314		Long J Z	10 35
70		Nicholson Jno	2 31
64		O'Brian Micnael	3 14
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	7 15
40		Stewart Walker	68
433	163	Scott Samuel	14 21
143		Stewart Ann	4 72
433	163	Wallace Jos	14 31
123		Wheeler Henry	4 03
411		Wharton Thos P	5 88
433	163	Young Samuel	16 81
433	163	Young Benj	14 31
		COLLEGE TWP.	
		Johnson Ross	4 65
250		Johnson Thomas	9 13
		CURTIN TWP.	
80		Brooks, Jesse	2 80
26		Brady Wm P	2 52
66		Brady Wm P	4 55
26		Brady Wm P	1 79
67		Brady Wm P	3 08
119	1	Custer Paul	8 21
16		DeHass Mary	1 15
100		Godfrey John W	9 70
169		Godfrey John W	9 46
423	120	Hall Charles	44 17
480		Kelso Joseph	26 88
220		Kelso Joseph	21 34
100		Kelso Joseph	6 90
800		Leech Matthew	16 80
71		Lane Sarah	7 91
47		Lane Sarah	5 10
178		Lane Mary	11 56
70		Lane Mary	1 61
32		Lane Sarah	2 20
200		Palmer John	11 22
100		Smith Peter	10 20
160		Willis Jonathan	15 52
		FERGUSON TWP.	
388	49	Crewitt Alfred	5 75
368		Ferguson Thos	3 45
72		Glasgow Silas	2 05
418		Levy Aaron	4 60
25		Miles Samuel	1 07
404	115	Moore James	4 60
175		Patton John	6 12
90		Shannon John	5 75
26		Thompson Moses	2 13
254		Turner Hannah	3 45
164		Turner Daniel	3 16
		GREGG TWP.	
130		Duncan David	4 14
70		Gregg Smith	62
280		Hubley Bernard	7 27
106	126	Hahn Wm	1 41
230		McDowell Alex	3 68
51		Unknown	99
		HAINES TWP.	
196		Amard J	2 20
88		Beck Henry	1 88
491	139	Brown R L	8 87
375		Brown John	6 76
18		Castorle Thomas	20
135		Crawley H B	1 82
100		Gratz Michael	2 09
306	89	Gratz Michael	22 01
406	60	Harrison Wm	7 31
288		Henry Joseph	10 46
112		Henry Joseph	4 02
103		Irvin Robert	7 76
126		Irvin Margaret	7 20
		Kid John	7 84
		Linn John B	2 49
		Motz John	1 42
		Parker Wm	2 00
		Simpson John	7 86
		Scribner David	7 97
		Scribner E H	7 62
		Tidd Wm	4 58
		HALF MOON TWP.	
		Beck Daniel	3 96
89		Unknown	6 20
76		Unknown	7 68
		Unknown	9 24
		Unknown	2 91
		Unknown	3 01
		HARRIS TWP.	
		Bell John	1 86
		Brown Wm	12 32
		Conley Adam	11 34
68		Edmiston Samuel	2 83
		Edmiston Samuel	3 30
		Henry Stophel	3 77
		Harrison Wm	8 17
		Irwin John	2 78
		Irvin John	1 65
		Johnson Thomas	12 60
		McCandless Wm	96
80		McCormick Eleanor	14 97
		McCandless Wm	3 07
124		Parker Thomas	16 65
		Sankey Thomas	5 07
48		Sankey Jeremiah	1 75
6		Steel Robert	3 34
		Steel James	16 39
		Steel Allen	16 39
		Steel John	16 39
		Smith John	2 41
		Steel Robert	2 01
		Sample Robert	16 36
		Smith John	1 95
		Sankey Jeremiah	1 95
		Unknown	7 45
		Wilson David	9 67
		Wilson Wm	4 94
		Williams Edward	16 67
		Wilson Peter	4 31
		Work David	9 02
		Work Joseph	11 10
92		Wharton Kearney	12 82
		HOWARD TWP.	
		Graysburg Joseph	1 07
92		Harris Jas D	8 30
		Jostlin H A	8 30
		Lingle J J	3 01
52		Sterrett James	14 71
		Taylor Joseph	1 51
		HUSTON TWP.	
163		Baxter James	19 93
163		Price John	19 93
163		Rollington John	19 93
		Shoemaker Jesse	6 60
163		Wheland John	19 93
		LIBERTY TWP.	
120		Benham Ebenezer	18 67
		Bruce Charles	1 36
		Donald H	2 15
120		Dunwoody John	11 03
		Hamilton Archie	1 38
		Hayes Robt & Jas	22 45
80		Irwin Robt	22 27
		Parson Thomas C	1 05
		Roberts Joseph	4 10
102		Stevenson Peter	16 65
		Scott Wm	6 25
		MARION TWP.	
		Harris A D	3 62
103		McKinney David	7 82
		McKinney J M	3 78
		McKinney J M	4 10
107		Miles James	91 09
		Rohrer Christ	7 56
		Rohrer Christ	7 56
		Schenck John	6 48
		Shoemaker Benj	13 93
		Unknown	1 88
		MILES TWP.	
		Brady Wm P	4 60
		Brady Wm	2 47
		Barton Wm	2 77
		Brady John	4 00
		Boyd Thomas	6 00
		Carothers James	6 03
		Carothers Thomas	4 00
		Dorsey John	6 00
		Haines Josiah	1 51
		Housel Peter	3 81
		Hopkins James	1 76
		Jackson Jeremiah	4 60
		Lake Richard	20 00
134		Miles Wm	10 38
134		Miles Wm	8 38
		Parker Wm	14 00
		Seigfried Jacob	4 07
		Swinefried Peter	3 26
		Seigfried Jacob	1 88
		Trifp John	2 46
		Wharton Moore	6 20
		Wolf Andrew	1 40
		Williams Daniel	6 32
		Young Benj	2 53
		PATTON TWP.	
20		Burton Robert	28 86
		Burton Robert	5 85
		Diehl Adam	28 86
		Diehl John	29 25
		Diehl Adam	3 90
		Diehl Thomas	11 70
		Diehl Nicholas Sr	9 99
		Diehl Nicholas Sr	23 40
		Diehl Nicholas	96
		Diehl Nicholas, Jr	4 85
		Diehl Nicholas, Jr	17 55
		Diehl Nicholas, Jr	3 08
		Ellis Wm	22 35
		Gover Robert	9 44
		Kline John	8 31
		McKean Robert	29 20
		Newport James	5 01
		O'Brien John	41 16
		White John	32 19
53		West Thomas	23 91
		Wilson Wilson	5 37
		PENN TWP.	
		Cook Wm	4 92
		McCally Wm	6 28
		Montgomery Wm	9 42
		Montgomery Danl	8 66
170		Swineford Peter	4 11
⅛ of 170		Swineford Peter	2 07
		POTTER TWP.	
		Bond Mary	10 60
90		Brisbin John	96
		Garrigus Edward	7 35
		Garrigus Wm	7 35
¼ of 400		Hoffman Wm	2 40
		Sawyer Wm	6 98
61		Telly Ferrell	6 14
		RUSH TWP.	
153		Allison John	190 56
		Allison James	144 82
		Allison Andrew	92 50
		Allison A & J Lilly	111 00
		Armstrong Andw	19 17
10		Atherton Richard	17 63
		Bannon Joseph	3 02
163		Beverage David	25 09
153		Brichter Isaac	15 12
153		Brickley Daniel	36 40
		Copenhaver John	11 50
		Copenhaver John	5 60
		Chestnut Samuel	1 12
163		Delaney Sharp	25 12
		Deutler Wm	44 18
		Eberman Philips	8 79
163		Ehler Daniel	36 38
		Eberman John	1 74
		French Edward	5 70
153		Fitzgerald Daniel	36 38
153		Fink John	25 12
154		Grant Thomas	38 11
163		Gleutworth Jas	20 36
		Groe Elizabeth	4 40
152		Groe and McKeon	10 65
156		Grant Thomas	22 06
153		Gray Wm	18 18
		Gray Mathias	8 40
153		Hair Christian	25 12
163		Honkins Joseph	17 69
163		Hopkins John	36 38
153		Haines Reuben Jr	38 11
156		Hamilton Thomas	19 24
153		Hand John	37 24
153		Huber John	25 12
164		Hair Chrisian	24 92
164		Hair David	25 12
153		Hamilton Hugh	12 31
		Haines Reuben	34
153		Irwin Robert	28 61
109		Irwin James P	26 41
		King Robert	68 00
106		Lowden John	18 16
153		Lenhore Christian	25 13
153		Lewis David	12 13
163		Lattimore George	25 12
163		Lattimore W G	7 74
		Lawrence Casper	1 27
153		Lowden Richard	36 38
153		Lowden John	38 11
147		Lathrobe Wm A	21 34
163		Mayston Edward	3 44
153		McPherson Wm	11 00
153		Malone Richard	33 48
153		Myers Jacob	110 34
163		Miller Jacob	25 12
153		Miller John	25 12
163		McConnell Mathew	25 12
¼ of 433	153	Morgan B R	24 50
		McCord J R & A Campbell	8 80
¼ of 433	163	Musser John	25 10
		Metzgar Jacob	62 36
		Miller Jane	6 05
153		Miller Robert	12 13
153		Pinkerton Henry	36 33
		Passmore Bryson & Hartell	8 40
153		Radisill Jacob	28 00
47		Rush Jacob	135 00
153		Rush Benj	38 17
		Robison Wm H	3 40
		Robison Wm H	3 28
163		Reighart A	25 13
154		Rober Christian	38 11
153		Schenck Andrew	31 18
153		Schenck Christian	31 18
153		Spear Robert	31 18
153		Siddons Eleanor	51 19
153		Schafner Casper	25 13
153		Schenck Michael	25 13
		Scott Andrew	12 71
		Steel Jacob	14 33
7		Slough George	9 67
		Stout Jacob	24 40
153		Smith Mary	16 65
¼ of 433		Stoner John	12 56
153		Turner Daniel	12 13
		Witmer Henry	16 22
44		Weldman John	52 46
116		Weldman Jacob	173 02
153		Wallace Joseph J	42 17
153		Welsh Joseph	25 14
		Wilson Wm	33 01
		Wilson John	27 38
		Wilson John	9 07
153		Wharton Kearney	3 64
100		Wilson Wm	42 80
		SPRING TWP.	
69		Forbes Samuel	4 48
		Johnson John	3 56
		Lingle J J	1 44
		Moore John	3 63
		McClure Wm	5 90
115		Purdue John Est	4 94
		Robison Catharine	8 19
		Robison Rebecca	4 80
		Robison Richard	3 08
102		Thornburg Thomas	2 70
		Unknown	3 07
		Wilson Wm	1 79
		Wilson Wm	1 79
		SNOW SHOE TWP.	
153		Bayard Andrew	10 84
153		Cunningham D H	21 66
80		Carscadden D	7 18
		Dalton Hugh	13 58
		Dobson James	13 58
		Dobson Samuel	13 58
163		Fisher Samuel W	46 00
163		Fisher James C	46 00
		Holt Edgar	22 50
		Wharton Alex	10 00
		Wharton Alex	10 00
		McLanahan Sarah	11 25
¼ of 433		Norris J P	6 10
71		Nesbit John	29 69
¼ of 216		Parker Jeremiah	1 36
		Norton Joseph	10 89
		Rainy Robert	5 41
		Tompkins Joseph	21 25
163		Wain Pheobe	46 00
29		Wharton Mary M	4 19
169		West Francis	8 50
		TAYLOR TWP.	
		Addleman Wm	9 21
		Bell Wm	27 20
		Burgh Wm	21 70
153		Copenhaver John	13 43
		Dawning Joseph	19 94
		Lamb John	26 88
		Lamb John	18 60
		Lamb John	15 50
		Moutgomery W W	40 36
		Moutgomery John	40 36
153		Norris Marion	26 85
163		Snyder Barbara	26 85
		Thomas John W	13 52
		UNION TWP.	
		Dunwoody John	8 22
		Fisher Ira & Boyce Davis	3 13
		Hall Robert	29 40
		Hoover George	23 12
		Long James	9 00
		Long James	9 00
		Mendenhall John	16 95
		Miles Joseph	7 84
		Miles Samuel	15 75
		Phipps Samuel	4 50
		WALKER TWP.	
		Asker Robert	2 32
		Baker John	4 71
		Brooks Rush	3 28
		Baker Robert	6 01
		Currier Mary	6 76
		Currier Mary	1 65
		Daugherty Margaret	2 85
		Daugherty Elizabeth	4 32
		Dunwoody John	5 33
		Evans Jesse	2 40
		Eckert Wm	2 23
		Fry George	4 17
		Gilbert Wm	35 26
		Hahn Peter	5 28
		Hahn Wm	1 89
		James Margaret	5 22
		James Edward	5 28
		Johnson David	1 44
		Knox John	7 75
		Lingle J J	2 60
		Mansell Wm	7 67
		Mercer John	2 32
		Mercer David	7 93
		Miller Wm	9 50
		Miles Samuel	39 60
		McKee Samuel	63
		McEwen Mary	3 90
		Osman Capt	7 20
		Packer Job	2 07
		Packer James Jr	2 17
		Parker Jeremiah	1 19
		Parker Richard	1 11
		Purden Richard	6 64
		Piles Benj & Co	34
		Purdon John	2 88
		Piles Benj & Co	1 21
		Robinson Richard	1 59
		Robinson Richard	8 17
		Robinson R	5 04
		Robinson Richard	3 47
		Singer Abraham	57 07
		Shoemaker Benj	34 97
		Scott & Alexander	19 50
		Scott & Alexander	3 90
		Sutler James	8 84
		Sutler David	9 67
		Swanzy Wm	3 05
		Warden Jeremiah	2 46
		Wickersham Amos	9
		Wilson Robert	31
		Zantzinger Paul	6 50
		Zantzinger Paul	20 67
		WORTH TWP.	
		Campbell Robert	31
		Kunes Michael	6 46
		Kuhns Joseph	3 13
		Kuhns Abraham	2 94
		Kuhns George	7 04
		Kuhns Mathias	11 32
		Shippen Thomas L	12 13
		Unknown	1 86

NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6, 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES
County Treasurer.

apr2-2m

THE NEWS.

The city of St. Louis was swept by a tornado, which demolished a number of hotels and other substantial buildings, and sunk some excursion boats. The number of dead and injured is estimated at one thousand. ——Six persons were murdered by James Dunham near St. Jose, Cal.——The Norweigian bark Brodrene was wrecked half a mile from Whistle, N. S., and five of the crew was drowned.——The Lutheran College for the Southern States will be built at Charlotte, N C.——At Victoria, B. C., an electric car fell through a bridge. It is believed over one hundred people were killed. Sixty-one were found ——The trial was begun in Philadelphia of Herman Keck, accused of smuggling diamonds. The authorities of Salt Lake have not yet succeeded in locating Rev. Francis Hermans, suspected of murder.—— The third biennial congress of the Central Federation of Women's Clubs was begun at Louisville.——Fire at Sherman, Texas, caused a loss of $135,000 ——At Philadelphia Ira Sanborne, thought to be insane, killed his child and fatally beat his wife.——Henry C. Cranston, banker and president of the Providence (R. I.) Telephone Company, died in that city, aged 70.——Anna Cornelia, of Enterprise, Pa., aged four, died of hydrophobia.

William Dodd, charged with the murder of Emma Lane, in Norfolk, Va., was arrested in Suffolk.——The committee of clergymen to investigate charges of brutality against officers of the jail at Newcastle, Del., visited that institution and saw two prisoners punished in the pillory and at the whipping post.——A cloudburst in the upper section of the Kanawha Valley, W. Va., caused floods which destroyed considerable property at Chesterfield and other places.——J. K. Taggart, superintendent of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company, and S. S. Hardin, were killed by a blast at the company's works, at Stone Gap, Va.——The anti-Addicks Republicans, of New Castle county, Del., defeated the Addicks men in the primaries for county officers.——Richard Little, aged fifty-six, while insane, shot and killed his nineteen-year-old wife and himself at Chico, Cal.——An investigation into the mysterious disappearance of Miss Henrietta Clausen, of Salt Lake City, has resulted in the finding of garter and belt buckles and charred bones in the grate in the house of Rev. Francis Hermann, by whom the young woman was employed. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Hermann.—— Four of a family were burned to death, and two others seriously injured by the explosion of a gasoline stove in a Chicago residence.——The Kentucky Court of Appeals held that benevolent and educational institutions were exempt from taxation.

Three men named Fenton, Meyers and Steady, who are at work at Cedar Beach, Vt, left that place for Essex, N. Y., in a small rowboat with an improvised sail. It is believed that all three were lost.——C. H. Dow, president of the Commercial National Bank of Denver, Col., has been indicted on charges of misappropriating funds and making false reports.——A gas explosion in Coffeyville, Kan., wrecked ten buildings, killed one man and fatally injured two others.—— Ellen LaPlant, a young woman employed in the weave-room of the Appleton Cotton Mill at Lowell, Mass., was killed by the falling of a ten-inch steampipe. Two other young women were seriously injured.——James Dewitt, a wife murderer, was hanged in Grayson, Ky.——David L. Snodgrass, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was acquitted of the charge of shooting John R. Beasley——The boiler in the Davidson Brothers' sawmill, near Marietta, Ind., exploded with terrific force. Three were fatally injured.——Two suits for damages were brought against the B. & O. Railroad receivers in the Circuit Court at Parkersburg, W. Va., by Mrs. Lucy Harmon, who charges that a conductor forcibly ejected her children from a train.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

131ST DAY.—The time of the House of Representatives was devoted wholly to the consideration of conference reports. The final report of the River and Harbor bill, carrying the compromise proposition relative to the rival Santa Monica and San Pedro harbors, Cal., was adopted without division.

132D DAY.—The House took up the consideration of the bill to repeal the clause in the existing tariff law providing for free alcohol for use in the arts and manufacturers. The compromise proposition devised by Mr. Russel, of Connecticut, and insisted upon by the friends of free alcohol provides for the appointment of a joint commission to examine all questions relating to free alcohol and report at the short session next December.

133d DAY.—The House, by a vote of 165 to 69, passed the bill for the repeal of section 61 of the present tariff law, providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts or medicinal compounds. An amendment was attached to the bill providing for a joint commission, to consist of three members from each house, to examine and report on all questions relating to free alcohol in the next session.

134TH DAY.—The House spent almost the entire day discussing the Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating $1,027,000 for the payment of about 700 French spoliation claims, $548,000 for 325 war claims found to be due under the Bowman act and $174,000 for the payment of what is known as the Chanteau claim for the construction of an iron-clad steam battery in 1864. The vote was close, but the friends of the claims carried the day.

SENATE.

131ST DAY.—The day in the Senate was consumed by the "Filled Cheese" bill, and the second installment of the speech of Mr. Allen (Pop.), of Nebraska, on the Butler bill, to prohibit the issue of bonds without the authority of Congress. On the ground that the "Filled Cheese" bill was a revenue measure, several amendmenes to raise revenue were offered, but all failed.

132D DAY.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply bills, was passed by the Senate. Amendments covering French spoliation claims aggregating $1,028,000 and claims under the Bowman act aggregating $548,000 were added to the bill.

133d DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman succeeded in having the filled-cheese bill taken up, whereupon Mr. Dubois offered an amendment adding 75 cents per barrel to the tax on beer. On the question of adopting the amendment the debate became general, Senators Mills and Gray supporting, and Nelson, Aldrich and Vilas opposing it.

134TH DAY.—The Senate defeated the proposition to increase the beer tax 75 cents per barrel by the vote of 34 to 27. The debate on the bond bill proceeded after two o'clock. Mr. Hansborough and Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of and Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, against the bill.

AWFUL STORM.

The City of St. Louis Wrecked By a Tornado.

1,000 DEAD AND INJURED.

The Storm Came Almost Without Warning, and Completely Demolished Many of the Largest and Most Substantial Buildings, Burying the Occupants Beneath the Debris—The Morgue Full of Unidentified Dead and the Hospitals Crowded With the Injured—The Grand Stand at the Fair Grounds Blown Down During the Progress of the Races.

One of the greatest disasters of recent years overwhelmed the city of St. Louis, in the shape of a cyclone, which began shortly after 5 o'clock P. M., and for thirty minutes tore its awful way through the city with a velocity of over eighty miles an hour.

Although reports from the stricken city are very meagre, owing to the almost total destruction of the telegraph wires, it seems certain that the number of dead and wounded will amount to fully one thousand, and the damage done to property to millions of dollars.

The City Hospital, which fortunately survived the storm, is filled to overflowing with mangled men, women and children, and the morgue, within two hours after the end of the storm, was so full of corpses that it was necessary to provide other quarters for the reception of the dead.

In addition to those who were killed in their houses and in the streets, hundreds of dead are beneath the waters of the Mississippi river. Of all the steamers on the levee when the storm broke out, but one is now afloat. All the others have gone down. In many instances every soul on board was lost, and in others not over two or three being able to reach a place of safety.

Among the boats destroyed is the excursion steamer Great Republic, one of the largest steamers on the lower river. Not a man escaped from her, and it is said she was crowded with excursionists when the storm came.

CENTRE OF THE CITY A WRECK.

The centre of the city is a wreck. Many buildings have been demolished and others partially wrecked. The streets are utterly impassable to street cars and in many places progress on foot is a matter of great difficulty. To add to the horrors of the night, the electric light plants were rendered incapable of service and the gas lamps were also shut off, leaving the city in total darkness.

Fire also broke out in several portions of the city, and the fire department was unable to make an effective fight because of the choked-up conditions of the streets and the large number of firemen who were engaged in the imperative work of rescuing the dead and wounded.

THE WIRES DOWN.

The reports regarding the duration of the storm are conflicting. About 8 o'clock the operator on the Wabash Road at a small station not far from East St. Louis managed to get the operator at Decatur Ill., long enough to send him word that the roundhouse of the Wabash Road was blown down, and that the freight house of the Vandalia was wrecked and thirty-five men were killed in the ruins. After he had told this much the wire failed him.

The dispatcher's office of the Illinois Central were unable all night to get any information from any point on their line south of Centralia. It was reported to them, however, that a tornado had swept through all the country south of that point.

RACE-TRACK STAND BLOWN DOWN.

One of the worst features of the disaster is thought to have taken place at the race-track at St. Louis, where races were in full swing and the grand stand was crowded with people. Returns from the St. Louis races are received at the track at Lake Side, Ind., and at a few minutes after 5 o'clock the operator sending the report of the races stopped his work long enough to remark, "there goes the grand stand," and then his wire failed and nothing more was heard from him.

In a few seconds the same message was reported from Lexington, Ky., with the additional information that fully one hundred and fifty people were killed. This information was subsequently corroborated by the operator of the Wabash Road at Decatur, who said that in his second message received from East St. Louis it was declared that the grand stand at the races was down and that fully one hundred and fifty people were buried in the ruins.

COURSE OF THE STORM.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock the operator of the Associated Press at St. Louis, who was in the act of taking the usual report, sent word that it was growing very dark and asked for a minute's delay that he might provide himself with a light. In a second more the wire snapped, and it was impossible to get any further information from him or out of the town.

The local weather office in the city was unable to give any information regarding the storms as they were informed early in the evening by the Western Union that it would not be able to send the usual weather bulletins from St. Louis.

It is thought that the storm swept over St. Louis from the northwest to the southeast, as it is considered probable that the storm which was reported in the afternoon at Rush Hill, Mo., would require several hours to reach St. Louis, and the storm at two points are reported as having been long enough apart to enable the storm to cover the distance between Rush Hill and St. Louis.

The storm which tore through the country south of Centralia is said to have occurred at about 6 o'clock, or an hour after St. Louis was devastated. These three points are in a direct line from the northwest to the southeast, and the weather officials are inclined to believe that the storm was one and the same.

THE EADS BRIDGE.

The Eads bridge, which is reported as having been badly damaged by the storm, was built in 1873 and was considered one of the strongest arch bridges in the world. It was built without a drawbridge and rose to an elevation in the centre and sloped down to the shore on either side.

There was upon it a double railroad track, which was used by the trains of the Wabash and Alton roads, a double passageway for wagons and a double pathway for pedestrians. From the reports received it is not thought that it is so seriously damaged as to delay the train service of the roads which cross it to any large extent.

RUINS ON FIRE.

At midnight it was reported at the dispatcher's office of the Wabash Road, at Forrest, Ill., that it was impossible to reach any point further south than Nameoki, which is nine miles northeast from St. Louis.

The operator at that point said that up to midnight it had been impossible to obtain any definite information from St. Louis, but it was certain that fearful damage had been done. He said that the ruins at East St. Louis were on fire and burning fiercely, but could tell nothing more than that. He had not been able to obtain any information from any of the Wabash trains that had passed his station since 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

GENERAL TRADE DULL.

Small Distribution in the Central West—Exports of Wheat.

Bradstreet's says: The reactionary tendency in prices, shrinkage in railroad earnings, the falling off in bank clearings and the fact that the present constitutes the beginning of the between-seasons period, include the most conspicuous features of the general business situation. On the other hand business failures have fallen off, shortly.

General trade throughout the central West has not met anticipations. Clothing orders have dropped off two weeks earlier than usual at Chicago, and the run of orders for dry goods there is light. A relatively more favorable report comes from St. Louis that dry goods, clothing, hardware and groceries are being sold in increasing quantities for fall delivery. Detroit and Milwaukee business interests are suffering from strikes.

The most favorable report comes from Kansas City, where the movement of merchandise continues relatively quite active, mercantile collections are fair and trade prospects were never better. Improvement is also noted on the Pacific coast, due to the weather, which has rendered the crop outlook more favorable and stimulated purchases in staple lines.

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 1,906,000 bushels, as compared with 1,903,000 bushels last week, 2,754,000 bushels in the week one year ago 2,310,000 bushels two years ago and 3,106,000 bushels three years ago.

PLUNGED THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Nineteen Passengers in a Street Car Drowned at Victoria.

A terrible accident occurred at Victoria, B. C., by a bridge giving way, carrying a crowded street car with it. A sham fight and review was to take place at Macaulay's Point, near Esquimault. All the tram cars were packed. Two cars left Government street with upwards of a hundred people.

The first got over Point Ellie bridge, which crosses at Victoria Arm, safely, but when the other was about half way over, the middle span of the bridge, about 150 feet in length, gave way and the car plunged into the water, 100 feet below.

The car was completely submerged and all on board were drowned, with the exception of some of those on the platforms, who managed to save themselves by swimming ashore.

So far as at present known the dead number nineteen.

When the bridge broke there were several carriages on the bridge, and these also were precipitated into the water. Superintendent Wilson was driving one of these and had his five children with him. He succeeded in saving himself and four of the children, the fifth, a little boy, was wedged between the iron bars and was drowned.

As soon as the news of the accident reached Macaulay Point the review was brought to a speedy termination, as under the circumstances it was impossible, and the sham fight was abandoned.

MIKADO MAY VISIT US.

A Report in London That the Japanese Emperor is to Make a Journey.

The London Chronicle states that it learns on excellent authority that the Mikado contemplates a tour of America and Europe.

It would be interesting to know if this alleged projected trip of the Mikado has been prompted by the tour of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, which is said to include on its programme a visit to the United States.

Such an unconventional thing as a tour of the world by a monarch of high rank would be entirely in keeping with the character of the enlightened ruler of the Japanese, to whose remarkable freedom from hereditary conservatism and warm welcome of all the civilizing influences of the age, is due the wonderful advance of his country in all the arts that make a nation great.

JOSEPH COCKING ARRAIGNED.

He Pleads Not Guilty, and Will Be Placed on Trial Next Week.

Joseph Cocking, accused of murdering his wife and sister-in-law at Hill Top, Md., on April 24, was arraigned in court at La Plata, and pleaded not guilty to indictments for both crimes. John Grayson, of Baltimore, is his attorney. L. A. Milner has been assigned to assist State's Attorney Posey in the prosecution.

There is no excitement and no talk of lynching, a manifest desire being evident among the people to see a fair and impartial trial. The case will come up for trial this week. Cocking feels sure of his ability to establish his innocence.

BY THE SCORE.

Forty Persons Killed By Storms in Iowa.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED

Four Persons Killed Near Rockford, Ill.—Farm Stock Killed and Crops Destroyed.

The villages of Valeria, Mingo and Santiago, Jasper county, on the Chicago Great Western Railway, between Marshalltown and Des Moines, were nearly destroyed by a tornado, and adjacent counties were laid waste, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of railway and other property. Reports as to the number of victims say fourteen were killed at Valeria, five at Mingo, four in the country a few miles west of Bon Dorant, and three at Santiago.

At North McGregor, thirty persons are reported drowned.

The storm originated near the town of Ankeny, ninety-five miles north of Des Moines. As near as can be ascertained from those who saw the sight two clouds, one from the northwest and from the southwest, met and then dropped down on the earth and wrought their havoc. The storm moved northeastward.

Near the town of Bon Durant it killed its first victims, the members of the Bailie family. Many farmers who had attended the church services had been unable to get home before the storm, and their lives were thus saved. The track of the tornado at this point was about a quarter of a mile wide.

It went north of the town of Santiago. All along the course the fences and buildings and crops and trees were completely destroyed. Cellers were heaped with mud and debris. Those who fled to caves were invariably saved, but so sudden was the approach of the storm that many were unable to find shelter.

Passing on, the storm struck Valeria. The railroad bridge on the Chicago Great Western was completely demolished, and the rails were twisted and bent out of shape.

The town was almost completely ruined. The buildings in the path of the storm were demolished, and those which stood along the edges of the storm were moved and twisted and in other ways injured.

A schoolhouse was taken away bodily and the fragments of it have so far escaped discovery. The family of Charles Phalen was literally wiped out of existence, together with all their possessions. A pitiful story is told of how two children tried to hold the door against the storm until the house was lifted up bodily.

There were some strange pranks played near Marshalltown. An old man holding a babe was lifted up and dropped in an adjoining field without the least injury being done to either him or the child.

Leaving the wrecked town the storm moved forward, laying the country bare, wrecking houses and killing the inmates.

One observer near Valeria, who saw the storm, says that the cloud appeared to be a high balloon, dark green in color, with a light streak in the centre. It traveled at a tremendous rate, tearing up the largest trees, by the roots, or stripping them clean of limbs and bark, driving posts into the earth and twisting buildings in the edge of its track end first, spattering the houses close to it with mud and sand, stripping hedges and licking the grass from the fields.

From Valeria the storm passed near the town of Mingo. At Ira the cloud did its last damage in Jasper county. Some of the residents say that the cloud divided, others that it was lifted upward and sped on in midair with a frightful noise. The latter theory is probably the correct one.

After traveling a hundred and fifty miles in the air it once more dipped down to the earth and laid bare a strip half a mile wide and six or eight miles long. There were serious disturbances in Northeastern Iowa, and they may have been in the wake of the same cloud, crossing the Mississippi river in Clayton county. The total loss of property is hard to estimate.

FOURTEEN DROWNED.

A Ferryboat Capsized In a Storm at the Mouth of the Ohio.

A terrific wind and rainstorm struck Cairo, Ill. The ferryboat Katharine was capsized at the mouth of the Ohio River, drowning all on board except the captain, engineer and clerk. The dead number fourteen, among them Captain Rittenhouse, superintendent of the ferry company; Dr. Orr's daughter and Charles Gilohoffer.

The opera house and Union Station were unroofed and many trees destroyed.

At Bird's Point, Mo., opposite Cairo, a church and ten other buildings were moved from their foundations, trees blown across tracks, and the running of trains interfered with.

The storm came up very suddenly from the Northwest. The ferry boat had just started from Cairo and was still in the Ohio river and near the Illinois shore. The rain was very heavy and the people were all in the cabin with the doors shut. There was no warning, the boat turned over when the squall first struck her.

The captain and the clerk were both at the wheel and were blown out of the pit of the house into the water, and the boat turned over on them. They happened to be so far away that as she came over they caught the guard and pulled out from beneath her. Of those in the cabin only Dr. Orr and Joseph Curry got out, and they were badly hurt.

Hogs for Chicago's Parks.

Through John E. Rastall, formerly of Kansas, it has been developed that one-third of the children of one of the principal grammar schools of Chicago have never seen a live sheep or hog, though all had seen lions, tigers and other animals of the tropics. The matter has been taken up by the press on the belief that the same ratio of children throughout the city have never seen a live sheep or hog, and the Park Commissioners will be requested to place specimens of these animals in the zoological departments of the parks.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts the State.

There was chartered at the State Department, Harrisburg, the Fessenden Pen Manufacturing Company, of Williamsport, capital $6000. The Athens Mining & Milling Company, of Athens, capital $50,000, the Monongahela Supply Company, of Pittsburg, capital $5,000.

Mary Alice Siegel, of Allentown, has entered suit against the Central Railroad of New Jersey for damages for the killing of her husband and $2,500 damages for the killing of her son. The accident happened last Winter while Siegel and his son were out sleighing. They were crossing the tracks of the railroad company and were struck by a train.

Percy Garretson, a Plymouth Township youth, who several times tried to commit suicide by throwing himself in front of cars on the Chestnut Hill & Norristown Trolley Railway, was adjudged insane and committed to the State Hospital.

Dr. William D. McGowan, a prominent and influential physician at Ligonier, blew his brains out. He had been suffering from heart disease for some time. His estate is valued at over $100,000.

Jacob Mellinger, a 25-year-old son of Milton Mellinger, of Hopewell Township, shot himself in the head and died almost instantly. He went out to shoot crows, and it is supposed that the shooting was accidental. He was dead when searchers found him. He was married a few weeks ago, and his wife is distracted with grief.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Tornadoes Spread Death and Devastation in Oklahoma Territory.

A disastrous tornado and waterspout passed over Guthrie, causing great damage. At Edmond twenty houses were demolished and two persons, Harvey Rich and his daughter, were killed.

At White Eagle, thirty miles north, three tornadoes formed within an hour and swept toward the Osage county. Twelve houses were demolished and forty or fifty head of stock were killed in the vicinity of White Eagle.

At Black Bear, John Rodgers and wife were killed by falling timbers, while a farmer named White was killed and all the members of his family fatally injured by their house being blown down on them.

At Cushing five persons were killed. They are Harris McIntyre and daughter, Julia and Jennie Wilmer, Peter Davis and son, Frank Davis.

The storm came up from the south and traveled north, where it collided with another storm coming from the west.

It is reported that $75,000 damage was done to property and stock in the Osage county.

Eight tornadoes have occurred within a radius of fifty miles in this section within five days.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 50
High Grade Extra			4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68¼		68¾
CORN—No. 2 White	34		34½
Oats—Southern & Penn	25¾		26
RYE—No. 2	34		40
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 50		17 00
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car ids	18 00		19 00
Wheat Blocks	8 50		9 00
Oat Blocks	10 00		10 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	1 00		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
C TY STEERS	$ 6	@	6½
City Cows	5		5½
Southern No. 2	4½		4¾
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 18	@	22
ONIONS	30		40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$ 6¼	@	6½
Clear ribsides	6		6¾
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			10 50
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 17	@	17½
Under Fine	15		16
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 9	@	9¼
N. Y. Flats	9½		10
Skim Cheese	6		7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 9	@	9½
North Carolina	8		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 19	@	20
Ducks, per lb	15		16
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 10	@	4 35
SHEEP	2 00		3 25
Hogs	3 60		3 70
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70		70¾
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	35½		36½
OATS—No. 3	24½		25¼
BUTTER—State	10		15
EGGS—State	10½		11
CHEESE—State	5		9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68		68¾
CORN—No. 3	34		34¾
OATS—No. 2	25¼		25¾
BUTTER—State	15½		17
EGGS—Penna. ft	9½		10

Nerves in Children.

A nice old English lady, hearing an American child spoken of as nervous, said: "Nervous? Is there anything the matter with its mind?"

She was one of the class of comfortable, phlegmatic, English women who accept the world as the Bible explains creation, and religion as established by the English Church, and who live and move and have their being with a placidity simply maddening to most Americans. Her babies were roly-poly, kittenlike creatures, tucked away through babyhood in quiet corners to share at nothing, doze and breathe and squirm and grow. Nerves in a child would only mean to her grave derangement, probably mental; and in a certain sense she is right.

Childhood should be a period of healthy animalism. To simply observe and absorb is enough in this electrical American atmosphere of ours until a child is seven years old. To teach him anything previously is a mistake. He has enough to do if he simply takes in his surroundings, and that is what every child does, and that is why a cowlike, uneducated (not illiterate or vulgar) nurse is better for the first years of a child's life than its highly organized, nervous mother. Such a nurse has the same effect upon the child as the companionship of dumb animals, than which there is nothing better. It is an influence which soothes and amuses, does not disturb, and is wholesome. After seven, however, when it is safe to develop the little mind, a nursery governess should be substituted for the servant; perhaps it may be wise earlier.

When New Animals Arrive.

New animals are always a source of trouble and anxiety. Every one who keeps, or has once kept, tame animals, knows the uncertainty and frequent disappointment which attend the first arrival and inspection of those which have come from a distance. Shaken, frightened, suffering from want of water, with broken feathers or soiled fur, they show the ill effects of traveling, even for twenty-four hours by rail or water. But in the case of the smaller animals kept as pets, it may be safely assumed that they were at least dispatched on their journey in good condition. When the animal is one of the large carnivora—perhaps a tiger from some Malayan Rajah, or a half-grown lion from Somaliland—there is no means of knowing whether, previous to its being shipped, it had been half starved or overfed. Possibly it has undergone both forms of treatment.

The sea voyage usally improves their condition, the sailors always being kind to animals, and in a measure assisting to tame them before their appearance at the Zoo. But in most cases the temper, condition, and size of the creature are matters of speculation until the van drives up and deposits the big box in which the creature has been brought from the docks. Very few are ready to appear in public at once; those which are obviously ill and exhausted sometimes undergo treatment for several months before being exhibited in the front cages.

The First Railway Passenger.

News has been received from New Zealand of the death of Mr. Crawford Marley, at the age of 83. Mr. Marley, who emigrated from Darlington to New Zealand about fourteen years since, was for a long time well-known in connection with the Durham coal trade. He is believed to have been the last survivor of those who had a first ride on Stephenson's No. 1 engine when the Stockton and Darlington railway was opened. He was about thirteen years of age at the time, and, with two other boys, he went to see the "iron horse," which was brought from Newcastle on a dray by eight horses. When the locomotive had been got on the line, George Stephenson's brother, Joseph, who was in charge of it, asked the lads to run to a farm house for some buckets, and the boiler was filled from a spring near at hand. The fire having been lighted and steam raised, the boys, in return for their assistance, were invited to have a first ride.—Yorkshire Post.

In Full Mourning.

"Some people go to the extremes in the wearing of mourning for deceased relatives," said a prominent man-about-town. "Now, the other day I was walking along the street when I passed a man dressed in a black suit, black tie, hat and gloves, and with hair and whiskers abnormally dark. I didn't recognize him until he spoke to me. Then I realized that he was a barber who used to shave me for a number of years. When I saw him last his hair and whiskers were gray. 'You look changed,' I said to him. He wiped a tear from his eye with a black-bordered handkerchief and said: 'Yah, I yoost had some drubbles mit mine family. My son-in-law he did die on Ve's day, und I am sorry.' He had actually dyed his hair and whiskers in the memory of his son-in-law!"

Snake-Killing Cats.

The famous cat of ex-Mayor Eby which goes into the neighboring fields and captures snakes, which he drags into the house for the inspection of the family, has a rival in the same block. W. L. Powell, who went trout fishing the other day at Newville and got stuck in the mud, has a cat which has also developed snake-charming propensities. Mrs. Powell was horrified to see a snake two feet long on the kitchen floor the other day, which the family cat had captured in the cellar of their residence. There will be few snakes left at Cottage Ridge if the two cats are permitted to get in their work unmolested.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

Jerusalem is 5495 miles east of our National Capital.

WITH A KISS.

Here's a health to the fellow who wakes me each morn
With a kiss, with a kiss, with a kiss!
Whose beautiful tresses my temples adorn
With a kiss, with a kiss, with a kiss!
Here's a health to the little one there at my bed,
With his ruby red lips and his ringleted head;
And God give the rose to the paths he shall tread,
And a kiss, and a kiss, and a kiss!

Here's a health to the fellow who wakes me each morn
With a kiss, with a kiss, with a kiss!
In a little white gown, or a jacket that's torn,
But still with a kiss, with a kiss!
Here's a health to the little ones there at my bed,
And for all of God's roses—the white or the red,
He is sweeter than angels have sung or have said,
With a kiss, with a kiss, with a kiss!

Here's a health to the fellow who wakes me each morn
With a kiss, with a kiss, with a kiss!
And I brave the world's anger and all the world's scorn,
For his kiss, for his kiss, for his kiss!
And God keep him ever from grief and from moan,
Though I dwell in life's valleys alone—still alone;
Let my own have the light, and the light keep my own,
With a kiss, with a kiss, with a kiss!

FRANK L. STANTON,
in Atlanta Constitution.

MRS. TREMAINE'S MONKEY.

"I wonder," I said, as I was looking out of the window of Jack Trevor's lodgings, "why that girl's rushing up the street without her hat."

"Ah!" he said, coming to the window, "I thought it must be she. She's catching the monkey. I expect she misses me now sometimes. You didn't see which way it went, did you?"

"No," I said. "Is she addicted to hunting monkeys?"

"Only the monkey," he replied; "I used to do it once."

"Dear me!" I said. "It's a fashionable amusement in the neighborhood, then?"

"No," he answered mournfully. "I was engaged to that girl once, and that beast of a monkey broke the engagement off."

"Were you," I asked, "cut out by the monkey, then?"

"A man," he said, "must be very, very young to make a remark like that."

"Who is she?" I inquired.

"Oh, she's Miss Tremaine," he said. "I'll tell you the story if you like. It will be a warning to you never to get engaged to a girl who keeps a monkey."

"At present,' I said, "there is no girl of the sort in my mind's eye, but it's better to be prepared for all emergencies."

"I got engaged to Miss Tremaine," he said, "about three years ago. I met her at the tennis club, and dances, and around the place generally here, but I had never seen much of her at home, and I was unaware even of the monkey's existence. As soon as we were engaged I was introduced to Jacko. He was a small monkey, of ordinary appearance, and was not at first sight prepossessing, but in the Tremont household he was a family fetich. It's curious to notice the dominant influence in different families. Sometimes it's the baby, sometimes the butler, sometimes a husband's memory, and sometimes the daily paper. But in this case, Jacko reigned supreme. Captain Tremaine, who was dead, had bought the beast, and it was concerned in a touching deathbed scene or something of the kind. At any rate, Mrs. Tremaine regarded it as a sacred relic of the dear deceased, and lavished all her love and affection on it. I well remember the first night I saw Jacko, and discovered the habit that eventually wrecked an engagement. It was a stifling evening, and I suggested to Maud the desirability of opening a window. 'Oh, no,' she replied, 'we can never have the windows open in the evening. Jacko would get out.' My first hint of Jacko's habits was enlarged by Mrs. Tremaine's frequent and objectionable intrusions to enquire as to the beast's whereabouts. A man in the first rapture of an engagement naturally dislikes the inrushes of some one else in pursuit of a monkey. The next morning the nuisance increased. A servant came round—they live a few doors from here—to tell me that Jacko had just escaped, and would I help to catch him? I found him about lunch time, and overhauled him after a long and exciting chase. As seemed obvious, I caught him by the tail, and the brute bit me and went on for another half hour. Mrs. Tremaine explained reproachfully that Jacko always bit people who touched his tail.

"For some months Jacko continued to be a nuisance at home and abroad. When he escaped, which he managed to do about once a week, I was expected to secure him. This generally happened in the morning, when the windows were open and the tradesmen were calling, and at first on these occasions I did not reach chambers till the afternoon. Afterward I became quite an adept at catching him. His plan of campaign was to await till his pursuer was quite close and then jump about twenty yards. I bought a large butterfly net with a long handle, and he never got the hang of that. When I had discovered this invention I was comparatively happy, but I waited with dread for the time when Jacko should escape after dark, and I should be compelled to hunt for the brute through the watches of the night on the peril of losing the regard of the Tremaine family. Jacko's nomadic habits were, I may explain, attributed to a desire to find his dead master. At last the event that I dreaded occurred. One cold winter's evening Jacko disappeared while the cook was interviewing her favorite policeman at the back door, and got well away. The cook received a month's notice on the spot, and I was at once put on the track of the animal. Mrs. Tremaine was much annoyed because I wished to put my boots on before starting, and even Maud seemed only anxious for the monkey's health. After tramping through three or four miles of streets, I experienced what I at first regarded as unexpected good luck. The brute came tearing round a corner, and in a second he was in the butterfly net. I was just preparing to return, elated that the run had been so unmercifully cut short, when a crowd also came round the corner, headed by an angry and breathless Italian. I soon discovered the connection of events. The Italian could not speak much English, but I gathered that he claimed Jacko as his monkey, his carrissimo monkey. The crowd, who had become excited in the chase, and who imagined that I was attempting to cheat a poor, ignorant foreigner out of his only solace in a strange land, demanded that I should give the monkey up. The vision of Maud's face, if the sacred animal spent the night in the possession of an untrustworthy Italian, rose before my eyes, and I distinctly declined to relinquish Jacko.

"In the course of conversation with the crowd I lost my temper and a considerable portion of my clothes, and by the time that a policeman arrived, I suppose my appearance did justify him in conveying Jacko, the Italian and me to the police station. There I spent a most miserable night. My utmost entreaties failed to induce the police to send to Mrs. Tremaine to bail me out. I think their malevolence was prompted by the policeman who had been so rudely interrupted in his tryst with the cook.

"In the morning we appeared before his worship. The Italian and I were charged with creating a disturbance, and assaults, and breaches of the peace, and that kind of thing, and, as far as I can remember, the police threw in a charge of drunk and disderly against me. His Worship asked to see the monkey, and when they brought him in, lo and behold, there were two Jackos.

"After some explanation the magistrate dismissed the charges with a caution, on the ground of excusable mistake. And, indeed, it was most excusable. Apparently the Italian had really lost his monkey, and, whether it was his monkey or Jacko that he had been pursuing when I encountered it, I do not know to this day. At all events, the police had captured the other monkey during the night, and had shut the two up together. There they sat, two ugly, grinning indistinguishable creatures, both guilty, according to the evidence, of aggravated assaults on the police.

"When we were released from the dock, the magistrate asked us to remove the monkeys. The Italian and I stared at each other blankly. He knew no more than I which was his property. Of course, it was useless to consult the police about their identity. As the magistrate pointed out, there is no presumption either in law or in fact as to the ownership of two stray monkeys. I appealed to him to decide the question himself, and he pointed out that it was the duty of the police to restore property to its owners. He said that he was not Solomon, but only a police magistrate, and that he doubted whether even the House of Lords could throw much light on the subject. The matter, he thought, was eminently one to be settled out of court.

"At first I tried to solve the difficulty by buying out the Italian's claim to either of the monkeys, with the idea of sorting them afterward. But he also, it appeared, had a romantic attachment for his carrissimo monkey, and he declined my overtures with fervent appeals to most of the saints on the register. The whole thing, he seemed to think, was a base attempt on the part of a foreign brutal government to trample on the rights of an Italian citizen, and to consign his monkey to the dungeons of the Zoo. Then I offered him his choice of the two, and this might have saved all trouble, if Mrs. Tremaine had not arrived at that moment to inquire for Jacko, and had not learned the whole affair from a communicative inspector.

"Neither Jacko nor the alleged Jacko showed the faintest signs of recognition. Indeed, they almost at once devoted themselves to a sanguinary fight in which Mrs. Tremaine intervened with considerable injury to herself. Then she turned to me and I could see from her manner that she considered me responsible for the whole difficulty. For a quarter of an hour I had a really liveiy time. Mrs. Tremaine hectored the Italian, and the Italian objurgated Mrs. Tremaine. Neither of them understood a word that the other said, and I had to act as interpreter and buffer.

"Eventually I made the best terms that I could. The Italian agreed, for a consideration, to allow us to keep both monkeys for a week, during which we might discover their identity. Mrs. Tremaine quite readily agreed to the proposal, for she was confident that no monkey but Jacko could possess Jacko's virtues. I was more doubtful, believing that the virtues were few enough to be common to many monkeys. And so it turned out. Both monkeys made themselves quite at home, overate themselves equally, stole as cleverly, and, what was most remarkable, searched with identical persistence for the deceased Captain Tremaine. Twice that week I had to catch two monkeys, and when they were both in the butterfly net, they nearly killed each other. Mrs. Tremaine used to look at them by the hour, and sob, and call Jacko softly. They both answered to the name, if there was any food about, and at other times preferred to be the other monkey.

"At the end of the week the organ-grinder appeared punctually, and a heart-rending scene followed. No decision had been come to till the morning of his arrival, and then Mrs. Tremaine and Maud differed as to which was the real Jacko. The question had to be decided somehow, and thinking it really mattered little which we kept. I suggested that we should toss up. The flippancy of the suggestion annoyed them and led them to recrimination, but at last we agreed to decide by lot, that being a biblical way out of the difficulty, and suitable to the occasion. The organ grinder went on his way contentedly, and I hoped the affair was at an end. But I was very much mistaken. No sooner had he gone than Mrs. Tremaine and Maud became alike convinced that they had given up the real Jacko. They said they were now certain of it. Poor, dear Jacko was sitting on a barrel organ in the dear cold street, and engaged in the degrading occupation of collecting coppers, and monkeys were so liable to consumption, and what would dear papa think if he were alive?

"I stood this for about ten days, and then I went after the Italian again, having obtained his address in case of further complications. His affections were apparently now extended to both monkeys, for he consented to an exchange for a further consideration. Surely, I thought to myself, Maud and her mother will be content now. But no, the thing began all over again. The former Jacko was their darling, and they'd given him up when they'd got him safe, and it was by my advice and it was all my fault. Twice more I exchanged those monkeys, and then at last even my patience failed. We quarreled, and we parted, and I've never spoken to her since. That's why I say, never get engaged to a girl who keeps a monkey."—Pick-Me-Up.

BRINGS DEATH WITH HIM.

Italian Who Has Accidentally Caused Thirty-Three Men to Be Killed.

Casolli Paracratti, an Italian fruit pedler, who lives the life of a recluse in New York, is said to have killed thirty-three men by accident. He has been in New York city less than three months. Every day he sells fruit or merchandise from a push cart. He was born in a small town in the extreme south end of Italy, known on the map as Castellamare. His first unfortunate exploit in causing death was by means of a trap he perfected when a young man. It was a bomb attachment and killed three men. He fled, one day, a few months later, he became angry at a vicious horse and threw a stone at it. The missile flew wide, but struck his brother in the head and killed him. Paracratti was arrested, but acquited.

One day Paracratti, needing a bottle containing a liniment, which was in one of two botles, he mixed them up. Three weeks later his brother-in-law picked up the bottle, took a drink and died. Paracratti was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his relative, but was discharged. Paracratti then went to work in a tunnel. The work was rendered difficult by subterranean watercourses. During the day temporary gates were used to dam up the water. At night the gates were opened, the flood released and the water would run off during the night. These gates were worked by hand levers, and to this work Paracratti was detailed. One evening, supposing that the men were all out of the tunnel, Paracratti gave the signal to open the gates. Twenty-one belated laborers were caught in the flood, and every one was drowned.

Fearing the vengeance of his fellow-laborers, Paracratti fled. He found his way to Pazznoli, on the sea coast, where he secured employment on a freight boat. On his third voyage he was stricken with fever. He was at once isloated, but managed to impart germs of his disease to the drinking water and the disease spread among the crew and six of them died. This brought the grewsome record of deaths up to thirty-two. The survivors were taken to a shore hospital. One day, while the convalescents were siting in the hospital park, one of the crew accused Paracratti of having infected the ship and attempted to assault him. He was too weak to defend himself, but a messmate took up the quarrel, and in a desperate fight with knives which followed, Paracratti's defender was slain. It was then that Paracratti fled to New York.

An Anomalous "Bruiser."

Couper, "the ex-prize fighter and author," who was one of the enrolled police force during the troubles at Johannesburg, formerly enjoyed a great reputation in South Africa, by defeating a local Goliath in Kimberley. Since then he has done a great deal for athletics in South Africa, and has written a book—an exceptional accomplishment for a prize fighter, but not surprising in Couper's case, since he is a well-educated man and, indeed, in most matters a complete contrast to the accepted type of "bruiser."

California produced gold to the value of $13,923,281 during the last year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An elaborate investigation, for the purpose of determining the annual consumption of flour by the people, has developed results which "Bradstreet's" has printed with much fulness of detail. They purport to show that the consumption is about 5.387 bushels for each inhabitant, instead of about 4 2-3 bushels, as the Agricultural Department has for many years reckoned.

The American Club, of Stuttgart, Germany, will celebrate again this year the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a banquet, ball, etc. For the first time the club will publish a "festzeitung" in two editions, the first containing the festival programme, the Declaration of Independence in English and German, etc.; the second on the evening of the Fourth, containing the names of all the participants and a report of the exercises.

Aluminium as a useful metal has taken a remarkable hold of the world in the last ten years. The price has just touched 48 cents a pound, whereas in 1884 it was $9. In 1894 over 700,000 pounds was consumed in this country, and this year the output will be over 2,000,000 pounds, while in 1884 the amount was but 150 pounds. The electrical method of extracting aluminium from clay has greatly cheapened the metal, and brought it into extended use, especially for making kitchen utensils.

The well-known astronomers, Percival Lowell of Boston and T. J. Lee of the University of Chicago, are to begin a series of astronomical observations in July in Mexico. The observations will continue for three years. Mr. Lowell will study the planet Mars systematically, while Dr. Lee will search the Southern heavens for double stars. Their movable observatory will have one of the best telescopes in the world. Its 24-inch lens has been shown by tests to be superior to the 26-inch glass at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

A report recently published gives a fair idea of the amount and value of the labor produced in English prisons. At Wandsworth 1000 prisoners produce goods of the value of $60,000 per annum. The labor of the 1000 prisoners at Pentonville only yields $32,500 per annum, but at Wormwood Scrubbs the same number are worth $100,000 every year. The various objects manufactured from raw material are brushes, bags, mattresses, clothing, leggins and shoes, besides a large number of articles made by carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths and bricklayers. All the bags and boxes used in the general postoffice are made in British prisons.

San Francisco has had the novelty of a strike by Chinese laborers for higher wages, and the even greater novelty of the replacing of the Chinese strikers by white girls, who are working for the wages that the coolies refused to accept. The trouble occurred in a factory owned by a Chinese firm which is manufacturing blouse waists. The girls are doing better work than the Chinese did. By working hard for eleven hours a day they can make from 50 to 75 cents, and some of them have been known to make $1 for three consecutive days, but the next day they had to lay off and rest. The strikers, like the white unionists whom they imitate, gather at the factory at the closing hour to hoot and "make faces" at the girls.

Some years ago the sect of Abstainers, or Bible Christians, who eat no meat and regard the killing of animals as sinful, built a church in Third street, Philadelphia. The building is now occupied by a firm of pork packers and sausage makers.

In an article in The Yale Medical Journal, Dr. Edwin A. Down combats the popular impression that insanity is increasing. He says that the increase for the last twenty years, shown by the official records, is comparatively trifling, and is more than accounted for by the change in conditions which has resulted in sending to insane asylums many persons who were previously kept in almshouses or in private families, and not reckoned in making up the record of the insane.

The point has been brought out by a correspondent of a marine paper that it is no wonder the Spaniards were willing to assault and insult the United States Consul at the time of the adoption of Cuban resolutions by the House. In Barcelona only two American sailing vessels were seen last year, and it is asked: "What reason had they for believing that we had a flag or a people capable of defending it?" In connection with this, it may be stated that only two American sailing vessels visited Liverpool in 1895, and during the same year not an American merchantman touched at the cities of Hull, Cardiff, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Portsmouth, Rotterdam, Genoa or Naples. The other side of this picture was shown in 1861, when the merchant fleet of the United States aggregated 5,539,813 tons, and the flag was seen in every port in the world where ships go.

"The headquarters of the army," said an army officer, in the Washington Star, "are where General Miles is located or at the least, where he keeps his headquarters flag. Should he take his flag up in a balloon the headquarters would be up in the air. He seldom takes his flag with him when he leaves the city, but should he do so headquarters would be exactly where the flag is, whether he was in the cars or at a hotel. The law has never designated an official headquarters. When General Sherman moved his residence from this city some years ago to St. Louis the headquarters flag went with him, and the War Department found it was no longer headquarters. Neither was there any way by which the department could find where headquarters were except by telegraphing for the whereabouts of General Sherman and his flag."

According to Harper's Weekly, more than ten thousand people were murdered in the United States last year. In the year 1888 less than four thousand were murdered. The increase of population in seven years has been considerable. Last year business was bad, and people were cross, and more murderously inclined, no doubt, than common. Still, taking everything into consideration, the increase of murders was astounding. It ought to be checked, and the only practicable way to check it is to have murdereres suffer the legal penalty of their crime. It is shocking to kill anyone, but if one must choose between killing the guilty after conviction and having the innocent killed offhand, there cannot be any hesitation about what duty and common sense demand. Murder must be made more unpopular in the United States.

If Dr. Nansen has really discovered the North Pole, how is he going to prove it. This question has been asked repeatedly of late, and scientists have been unable to give a satisfactory answer to the problem. Prof. Dysche, of Kansas, who is now organizing a polar expedition, explains how absolute proof of the success of his venture may be given if he is lucky enough to reach the North Pole. "I will take a bullet," says Prof. Dysche. "This bullet will cast a shadow. In our latitude that bullet would in a day's time describe an eclipse. At the North Pole the shadow would make a perfect circle. I will photograph the shadow throughout the day. Of course, it will be necessary to bring back only an arc or part of a circle. As a day at the pole is six months long, it would be practically impossible to get a picture of the perfect circle. Any part of it, however, would be enough to convince a scientist that I had reached the North Pole."

Citizens whose anxiety to learn the result of an election cannot await the appearance of the next day's newspaper will be interested to know how the vote is expeditiously counted in St. Louis. In that city there are two sets of judges and clerks at each polling place. The voting is done on the Australian system. Under the law, one set of judges and clerks, comprising a Republican and a Democrat, have charge of the voting for an hour. At the close of the hour they take the ballot box and begin to count the ballots that have been cast. In the meanwhile another ballot box is substituted and the other set of judges and clerks take charge of the voting. At the end of their hour they, in their turn, begin to count the votes. By this system of alternating the judges the vote is kept counted as it is cast, and the complete result is attainable within an hour after the polls close. A heavy penalty hangs over any one who announces how the vote stands at any polling place until after the polls are closed and the final results are reached.

What is described as the finest church organ in this country is an instrument just placed in the South Congregational Church in New Britain, Conn. It is the gift of a wealthy member of the church, who offered carte blanche in the matter of expense. R. P. Paine, the organist of the church, who is also well known as a conductor, consulted with expert organists everywhere, and planned the specifications of an instrument which should include every possible modern improvement, on a scale never before realized in this country. George S. Hutchings, the well-known builder of Boston, built it at an estimated cost of over $20,000. Its resources are wonderful—nothing is impossible on it. The wealth of combinations is amazing; there are innumerable things that can be done almost with a touch. The builders have exhausted all the resources of modern mechanical ingenuity to make it as responsive and effective as possible. The organ is fitted with the most perfect possible form of electric action. A peculiar advantage of this system is that the console is movable, so that the organ can be played from any part of the church.

Horses Made Over.

The tricks employed to gain the ends of the owner of the time-worn horse are as numerous as they are cruel. One of the most recent and ingenious inventions of the unscrupulous is a treatment for filling out the eyes, which, as a rule, are sunk far back in the head. This operation consists in cutting an opening in each optic, in which the nozzle of a small air bellows is inserted. Wind is then gently pumped into and around the organ, puffing it out and giving it the appearance of a horse in perfect condition. Of course, like all other "fake" remedies, the apparently beneficial results last for a limited time only, after which the normal conditions return.

Another and favorite method of improvement is the injection of a large dose of whisky into the animal, a hypodermic syringe being employed to pump the invigorator into the beast to be disposed of. Several secret compounds are also employed by various unscrupulous traders. In fact, there are many injections compounded which contain a limited amount of the fire of youth. Then the broken down animal is often fed on alcoholic essence of oats, while well moistened hay will fill out an emaciated frame in short order. Add to these careful grooming and clipping, and judicial exercise, and it doesn't take long to bring about a complete metamorphosis. There are tricks in all trades undoubtedly, but in none are there more than in that of horse dealing.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

False Alarm---Tramp versus Dude---True Economy---Waiting---Embarrassing---Crushing Sarcasm.

FALSE ALARM.

Brown—I hear you had some money left you.

Jones—Yes, it left me long ago.

PLEASURES OF SEASICKNESS.

"Did you enjoy your ocean trip?"

"Yes; I gave up all care and—everything else."

NEATLY OUT OF IT.

She—You said I had a face that would stop a trolley car in the middle of the block.

He—I did. It takes a mighty good-looking woman to get a conductor to do that.

TRAMP VERSUS DUDE.

Tramp—Remember, boss, I was once just like you.

Algy (giving him a dollar)—How did you get so different?

Tramp—Oh, I was too proud to live on my father.

TRUE ECONOMY.

"I have saved a big pile of money today," said Mr. Hardhead.

"That is lovely. How?" said his wife.

"Instead of going to law with a man for what he owed me, I let him have it."

WAITING.

Bacon—It's funny you don't ride."

Egbert—I'm waiting until they have bicycles built for two.

"You can get tandems now."

"I know; I mean a bicycle built for $2."

EMBARRASSING.

"Doctor, what is the trouble with Mrs. Nerves?"

"I haven't made up my mind just what to call it yet. To tell you the truth, I haven't found out what she wants me to say she has."

CRUSHING SARCASM

"You must admit," said the drill with a rasping chuckle, "that my point is a good one."

The rock maintained a stony silence.

A casual observer, however, would have noticed that it looked bored.

HIS OBJECT.

Johnny—May I wake the baby, mamma?

Mamma—Why do you want to wake the baby?

Johnny—So's I can play on my drum.

REPROACH.

Dude (to his tailor)—I will never give you an order again; you charged me three times too much for my last suit. I found it out when I pawned it to-day.

CROOKED ADVICE.

Doctor—I don't think that boil on your nose is a very serious matter, but you had better keep your eye on it.

Patient (nervously)—Great Scott, doctor, that'll make me squint.

A WOMAN'S HOLIDAY.

Rose—"What are you going to do today?"

Marie—"Why, nothing. And you?"

Rose—"Nothing, either."

Marie—"Then let's go shopping."

Rose—"But I don't want to buy anything."

Marie—"Neither do I. We'll just shop."

A MAN'S VIEW.

"My dear, I think you are a trifle too particular."

"Why?"

"In putting wire screens over the doors and windows so our flies cannot get out and associate with the neighbors' flies."

STRANGE.

Mistress—Look here, Jeannette; you have brought me two shoes for the same foot.

Maid—How strange! This other pair are both for the same foot, too.

TO HEAL THE DIFFERENCE.

"I cannot be your wife, Algy. There is too great a difference between our fortunes."

"But, Mabel, I'm sure there would be no difference between them if we could bring them together."

A SOLILOQUY.

"These family quarrels are just as needless as they are horrible," mused Mrs. Younglove. "Now, George and I have been married four—long—weeks, and yet he hasn't said one—cross—word to me yet! I knew that we could surprise people!"

A pause.

"But, then, George isn't as other men are."

HIS SUPERSTITION.

"Tompkins, do you think a mascot is any help in learning to ride a wheel?"

"Well, there are times when the presence of a feather pillow doesn't go so bad."

ESCAPED.

"Madame," said the new boarder, "one of your family came very near dying last night."

"Indeed; I was not aware that anyone was ill. Who was ill?"

"The man in the next room to mine, who played the cornet till 3 a. m. He stopped just in time to save his life."

IDENTIFIED.

"You say you know this man? Is there any particular sign by which you recognize the corpse?"

"Oh, yes, your honor; he was deaf."

WEBSTER BORROWS A DOLLAR.

"Sam, can yer lend me a dollar that yer has no use fer?" said Jim Webster to Sam Johnsing.

"Certingly, Jim. I'se pleased ter 'commodate yer?" said Sam, handing Jim a dollar.

Jim was so surprised at his luck that he bit the coin to see if he was awake, or merely dreaming, and in doing so discovered that it was made of lead.

"This yere is counterfeit, Sam; I didn't think yer would do me datter way."

"I know it's counterfeit, Jim; yer axed me fur one I had no use fur an' I gib it ter yer. Ise always 'commodatin to my friends."

The insurance on St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is $475,000.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 4.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

6,400 Square Feet Floor Space,

And every nook and corner crowded with merchandise, in the great variety, that goes to make a

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

Bargains fresh from the trade centres of the United States, placed on our counters and floors every morning.

Do U C "baits" advertised, U can depend on it that 9 out of 10 times U can get the "special" at The Racket for less money, and U never pay more.

Advertisements go out regularly from this town, claiming great things—but seldom stand the test. We guess you know 'em by this time.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY,

Is generally an indication of what they mean.

Many times we hear the expression of regret of not having come here first, ere buying at other places. Prices and goods seem to be more like they were looking for.

OUR EMBROIDERIES

Are delighting our customers, some beautiful patterns.

THOSE DIMITIES

And Batistes are moving rapidly at the sacrifice price of 8c. You can use some at that price, former price, 15c.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.

A Little Child Upsets a Tin of Hot Water Over Itself.

The infant daughter of Clayton Duck, dec'd., and grand-daughter of H. E. Duck, Esq., of Millheim, died on Tuesday morning from the effests of scalding by pulling a tin of boiling water over itself.

The little girl was about nineteen months old, and was at the home of her grandmother at Madisonburg, where the accident occurred. The accident occurred several days previous to her death. A tin of hot water was standing on a table, and the little child reached for it, pulling it down, the hot water spilling over its face and side. Prompt medical service was given, but the burns were so deep that death resulted on Tuesday morning.

Children's Day.

The members of Progress Grange No 96, Centre Hall, will celebrate Children's Day on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, June 20th, by holding a picnic and festival at Grange Park. The young people, with George Gingrich as General Superintendent, have entire charge of all arrangments. Every effort will be made to entertain the children and a pleasant time is assured for all.

Does Good Work.

A great hammer has been put into Mann's axe factory at Lewistown. The hammer has a striking force of 3,000 pounds and at one stroke completes the manufacture of an axe. It takes five men to work it, but the five men with the hammer do as much in a day as forty men can do by hand.

Died in Union County.

Last Thursday afternoon, Jacob Spangler died at his home at New Berlin, Union county, after a brief illness, at the age of over 77 years. He was twice married, and was the father of four children, three of whom survive him. He was a brother of ex-Sheriff John Spangler, of Centre Hall.

Spelling Match.

A spelling match will be held in the lecture room of the Evangelical church by the ladies of the Reformed church, tomorrow, Friday evening. All are invited; admission ten cents, children five cents.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

DECORATION DAY.

Memorial Services Conducted by the G. A. R. Post.

The Memorial services conducted at Centre Hall last Saturday evening, had a larger attendance than any for several years. The day was pleasant and the weather all that could be desired, and towards evening the town began to fill up from all parts of the community.

The Potters Mills band furnished the music for the occasion. Shortly after six o'clock the band headed the procession which started from the diamond, to the cemetery. The parade was small. Following the band was a detail of about twenty members of Co. B, N. G. P., under charge of Lieutenant George Jackson, who came from Bellefonte by hack. The Samuel Shannon Post, G. A, R., brought up the rear. The band played a lively march to the cemetery. At the cemetery a prayer was offered by Rev. C. H. Goodling, followed by a selection by the band. Three volleys were fired over the grave of a member of Co. B. by the N. G. P., after which a dirge was played by the band while the old veterans strewed the graves with flowers.

A floral monument had been erected in the centre of the cemetery to the unknown dead, and around this floral emblem the assemblage gathered.

An appropriate selection was read by Miss Stella Krise, which was followed by Rev. Rearick, who delivered the address of the day. Mrs. W. H. Thomas read an original poem, and the exercises closed with a benediction. The band interspersed the programme with selections. Prof. W. A. Krise, was in charge of the programme and master of ceremonies.

Was Not Patriotic.

On Decoration day Kaup's hack team, running from Boalsburg to Oak Hall, was not patriotic, as horses should be on Decoration day. The hack was decorated in honor of the occasion. As the team neared Oak Hall, one of the horses looked back and seeing the flags and flowers, he began to run, and then to kick, until he dropped down and made a mess and a mix of the whole business. Young Kaup had to bring his pocket knife into use to free the unpatriotic critter from the fix, and found part of his hack damaged.

Working a Big Gang.

About fifteen men and several teams are at work cutting down the hill back of D. F. Luse's on Hoffer street. About five feet will be taken off this bump and the ground hauled on the street on both sides of the hill. The hill is a mass of limestone, easily quarried, and these will be crushed later to be placed upon the Main street. The excavations require an immense amount of work and will cost the borough a considerable sum. But there will be a permanent improvement, and a nice pile of good stone for building up the Main street. Will Floray, street commissioner, is in charge of the men, and bossing the job.

No Celebration in the County.

There is no 4th of July celebration billed for any town in the county, and for once in a few years, we'll stay quiet and let other fellows blow off. Lock Haven is the nearest point where they are putting the eagle's voice through a course of training, and it is intended that a big howl and roar will be let loose on the 4th. A nice purse has been subscribed to defray expenses.

Called to the Pastorate.

Rev. George S. Bright, who has been called to the pastorate of the Lutheran church at this place, has accepted the call, and will it is expected enter upon his duties here the second Sabbath in June.—Philipsburg *Ledger*. Rev. Bright is a son of Rev. I. A. Bright, formerly of Aaronsburg.

Did Well.

The festival held last Saturday evening in Harper & Kreamer's hall by the ladies of the Methodist church, netted over twenty dollars. The ladies did not anticipate a rush and sold out early in the evening, otherwise a larger sum would have been taken in.

Crowded with Orders.

Boob's wheel works is being pushed to its fullest capacity. They are behind on orders, and a big force has been employed, which will be increased right along. The shops are now working on a big order to Norway.

A Great Improvement.

The new veranda around the front and side of the Musser House, at Millheim, is a great improvement. Mr. Musser intends to still further improve the hotel. Painters are now at work on the exterior.

Teachers' Examinations.

County Superintendent Gramley will hold examinations at Centre Hall next week, 11th, for Centre Hall boro and Potter township. He is now holding examinations in various parts of the county.

Wanted.

A few industrious and intelligent young men to learn wheel making. Apply at once to W. W. BOOB.

SUICIDE AT ROCK SPRINGS.

Arthur O. Goheen, of Tyrone, Shoots Himself at His Father's Home.

Arthur O. Goheen, of Tyrone, who had been spending several months past at the home of his father, J. J. Goheen, at Rock Springs, this county, in the hope of recovering from the effects of recent serious illness, committed suicide shortly after the noon hour Thursday last, by shooting himself. He lingered a short time, but never rallied, and death resulted about two hours after committing the deed.

Arthur Goheen was a strong and healthy young man until last fall, when he had a severe and lingering attack of pneumonia, which left him with health shattered, his heart being very seriously affected. Recovery was progressing very slowly, and it was in the hope of a more speedy return to health that he went, with his wife and babe, to the old homestead at Rock Springs some time ago. His continued ill health had caused him to become despondent and it was undoubtedly his despondency over this that led him to the act which proved fatal.

It was shortly after one o'clock Thursday afternoon, only a few minutes after his wife had left him in his room up stairs, that he committed the deed. He had found the revolver belonging to a farm hand in a trunk and with this weapon ended his life, the shot being fired into his head. After the shooting he was conscious, and lingered until four o'clock when death released him from his suffering. The funeral took place at two o'clock Sunday afternoon from his father's residence at Rock Springs, the services being conducted by Revs. J. C. Kelly and T. S. Armentrout. Interment at Graysville.

The deceased was aged 29 years, 3 months and 28 days. He was born at Rock Springs, and about eight years ago went to Tyrone, and since that time he has been engaged as clerk in the store of his brothers, J. C. and J. M. Goheen, in that place. On June 30 last he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gray, of State College, and to them a little babe has since been born.

The Ettlinger House.

On Monday Mr. Hiram M. Goodman, of Haines township, was in Bellefonte, to look after his claim for damages, against the county, for the destruction of the Ettlinger house, at Woodward, by fire. Mr. Goodman was the owner of the property and naturally wants to be paid. The county commissioners are not certain of the county's liability in the matter. For that reason they hesitate. In order to settle the matter a stated case will be presented to the court for a decision. In case the county is liable, a board of arbitrators will likely be appointed to estimate the real damages.

Neither party desires to engage in an expensive suit and think the matter can be amicably adjusted.—Bellefonte *Gazette*.

Sworn In.

The school board met on Monday evening and organized for the ensuing year. Two members, John T. Lee and John Krumbine, of the old board, retired, and W. W. Boob and W. O. Rearick elected. The new board elected M. L. Emerick, president; J. A. Reesman, secretary, and George W. Ocker, treasurer. The auditors found a balance in the treasury of about ten dollars, and everything in good shape. No business was transacted, and the board adjourned to meet on June 8th, when the selection of teachers will be considered.

Pleased Everyone.

The Potters Mills band furnished the music for Decoration services here on Saturday, and the boys acquitted themselves in first-class manner. The band is comparatively in its infancy, but they handle the instruments like veterans. Everyone was pleased with them, and when any music is needed in the future at Centre Hall, the Potters Mills band will get a call.

Improvements.

A new porch is being built on the property of John Wolf, occupied by W. O. Rearick, down street, which will do much towards improving the exterior.

The new house at the station being built by A. P. Luse and Sons is under way, and another vacant lot at that end of town is occupied.

Prof. Krise made several improvements on the exterior of his residence, and has made the building more convenient.

Handle Factory.

Mr. Poulson, of the Howard handle factory, we are informed, is about to remove his business to our town and occupy the new building put up by Mr. Colyer, near the station, thus adding a new industry to our town, which we trust will be a success. This is a good point for business enterprises in many respects.

Appointments Changed.

Because of the re-opening of the brick church at Tusseyville on Sunday June 7, at 10 a. m., the services of the United Evangelical church are changed as follows: Centre Hall 10 a. m., Tusseyville 7.30 p. m.

C. H. GOODLING, Pastor.

FIRE AT POTTERS MILLS.

J. W. Smith's Tannery Totally Destroyed This Morning.

The large tannery owned and operated by Mr. J. W. Smith, at Potters Mills, was totally destroyed by fire about two o'clock this morning.

The tannery was in operation yesterday, and the engine was running the bark mill. When closed down in the evening Mr. Smith made his customary inspection and everything appeared all right when he left. The buildings were large and covered about eighty feet square. The tannery is situated along the bank of the creek and is near Allison's woolen factory.

When the fire was first discovered and the alarm given, the building was a mass of flames and it was impossible to save any of the contents. It burned rapidly, being a frame building, and was soon down to the ground.

The tannery was heavily stocked with hides and finished leather, which is a total loss. At one time it was thought the fire would communicate to the Allison residence, but the wind fortunately turned and the danger was averted.

Mr. Smith's loss will be about $5,000, on which he has an insurance of $3-800. No reason can be assigned as to origin of the fire. Insured in a cash company.

Family Almost Burned.

Early Tuesday morning, while the family of Mrs. Sarah Mott, of Mill Hall, were asleep in their beds, one of her daughters was awakened by burning wood and plaster falling on the bed. The room was full of smoke, and she had considerable difficulty in rousing the rest of the family.

All narrowly escaped with their lives as the roof was almost burned away before the flames were discovered. Beyond a few pieces of furniture nothing was saved. The fire was incendiary.

The Missionary Convention.

The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Northeran Conference of the Lutheran church, convened in the Lutheran church at this place last evening. There are a large number of delegates present, and the sessions will continue until this Thursday evening, when the convention ends. The sessions will be of interest and there will be a good attendance throughout. About forty delegates will be present.

Not Correct.

A report has been in circulation the last few days that Julian Fleming, late a citizen of our town, was numbered among the victims of the fatal St. Louis Cyclone. As far as can be learned the story is without foundation, and no word to that effect has yet been received by Mr. Daniel Fleisher, Mr. Fleming's father-in-law. The report originated from seeing a name similar to Mr. Fleming's among the list of the dead victims.

Will Change the Lamps.

It is the intention of the town council to change the position of several of the street lamps, and place them where the lamps will be of actual service, instead of lighting up the alleys as they now do. The lamp that was safely hidden away in the trees in the centre of the diamond has been placed at the corner of M. L. Emerick's lot, and it is now doing business. Another lamp should be placed in the diamond, as there are not enough lamps in that part of the town.

No Ball Team.

Centre Hall for years has had a good ball team, and they nearly always had the highest perch in the roost. We will have to forego the pleasure this year, nearly all the timber having left the town, and hardly enough boys can be found to fill the bases, let alone the rest of the field. Several adjoining towns have tried to arrange games, but 'twas no good.

Short Items of Interest.

The hay crop will be light. Oats and corn are on a fair way just now. The fruit crop is still safe.

There was a light frost on Tuesday morning. Saturday night we had .53 in. rain, which was quite welcome.

Reuben Hartman and John Frank, two of Millheim's esteemed citizens, recently quite ill, are fast improving and able to be about.

B. F. Kister, an active Democrat of Millheim, will be urged by his friends as a Democratic candidate for County Auditor.

A Special Train.

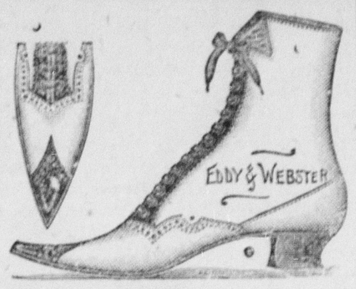
A special train will be run from Bellefonte to Coburn next Tuesday evening, June 9th, to accommodate those who desire to attend the Democratic county convention. The train will leave Bellefonte at 5 o'clock, p. m., and stop at all stations.

Plants for Sale.

Mrs. George Flora, of this place, has a lot of nice cabbage and tomato plants for sale; also late celery plants.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL....

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES ?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

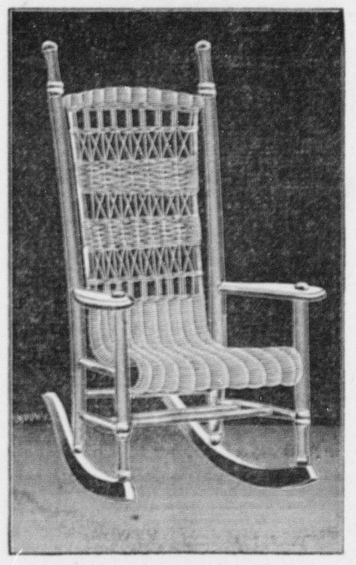
Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

AT W. R. Brachbill's

FURNITURE STORE,

Bellefonte, - - - Pa.



They are selling this

LARGE REED.. ROCKER

at

$1.89.

Just received, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators.

Telephone Call, 1302.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

ANOTHER COLUMN OF BRILLIANT BARGAINS

The kind of bargains that is making this store so popular with the buying public.

We buy only from first hand.

We save the people money.

We pay no tribute to middle men.

We bring the consumer in direct connection with the producer.

Remember the money saving chances we offer you are not limited to the items advertised.

Every department in the store contributes record-breaking values.

We have just received 15 pieces more of the Fancy Wash Silks we have been selling at 25c a yard. These go on sale at the same price.
Silk Ginghams, full width, at 25c. No other store has them, neither can they get them to sell at this price.
Fibre Chamois, the 25c kind, at 12½c.
5 pieces Novelty Mohair Dress Goods, worth 40c, now reduced to 27c, in black and colors.
We lay claim to carry the best line of Black Dress Goods ever shown in Centre county. We carry everything from 15c per yard up to $1.50, and all excellent values.
We have about 50 samples Silk Waist Patterns which we will close out at record breaking values.
Our 25c Persian Dimities are now reduced to 12½c.
Our 15c Dimities are now reduced to 10c.
Our 12½c Dimities are now selling at 8c.
Men's Shirts, good ones, 25c.
We are showing great values in Table Linens. 25 cents buys a Table Linen worth fully 35 cents. 40 cents buys a Table Linen you cannot match elsewhere under 60 cents.
Red Table Linen, full width at 17c a yard. These are fast colors. Better ones at 21c, 27c, and 39c.
Ladies' Vests at 5c, good ones.
Ladies' Vests, Bleached Lisle Thread, at 10c.
100 dozen full regular Seamless Ladies' Hose at 10c. Guaranteed fast black.
10c buys a Child's Seamless Ribbed Black Stocking. The kind that don't wear out.
We are headquarters on Belts. Any kind at all that you want. We have them in Silk, Leather, Gilt and Dresden effects.
Belt Pins, 2c.
Side Combs, 5c a pair.
Great values in Ladies' Shirt Waists, 48c, 59c, 73c, 98c and $1.18.
Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 49c a pair. Cheaper than common Unbleached Muslin.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

It is a conceded fact that we sell more Hats than all other Millinery establishments combined.

New shapes received daily

No Charge for Trimming Hats.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.